The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Harvest apples are ripe.

—Dom Pedro is on American soil no more.

—The thermometer has commenced to climb downwards.

—Over $1,200 have been subscribed in New York for the building of a monument in memory of Custer.

—The Rev. John S. C. Abbott is lying at his home at Fair Haven, Conn., ill, and is not expected to recover.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants Sergeant Bates to carry the flag through the Big Horn country.

—The Empress of Germany believes that the world would be better governed if women had more to do with politics.

—Bathing suits striped red, white, and blue, with patriotic pictures printed on the white stripes, are worn at the sea shore.

—Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, positively denies that he was concerned in the removal of Jewell.

—French *bonne* have almost entirely disappeared from the watering places. Economy compels Irish servants, who are satisfied with lower wages.

—Chicago *Times*: The telegrams make it look as though the Servians had revolted against the alphabet and ripped the vowels out of it for the beginning.

—The steamer Champion was burned on Lake St. Clair yesterday afternoon. She was valued at $20,000. The Captain and crew were saved by a sailing vessel.

—The State Board of Valuation of Kansas met at Topeka yesterday and prepared their report. The total gain in the valuation of the State is about $11,000,000.

—If any one has a large, well-ventilated and commodious iceberg to rent, he can hear of a reliable tenant, who will take care of the premises, by applying at this office.

—Gov. Hartranft was prostrated by the heat in Philadelphia on Saturday. He was removed to his father's residence, near Norristown, Penn., and is now considered out of danger.

—Ferry kept Evarts' oration from blowing away at Philadelphia, and was rewarded next day by finding himself referred to in the papers as "an animated paperweight."

—Tilden has only one side of his mouth drawn down. Western Democrats look sick all over the face from an over-indulgence in a high flavored imported dish known as *frogs*.

—A marble bust of the late Chief Justice Chase is being placed in one of the panels of the Supreme Court room at Washington. It rests upon a marble bracket in the form of a scroll set in the wall.

—The new Sultan, on taking possession, found fifteen hundred cooks in the palace, but for certain Oriental reasons confined his diet to boiled eggs until he reorganized the kitchen bureau.

—It is estimated that during this Centennial year no less than $5,000,000 worth of fire-crackers will be burned in the United States. Out of ninety-eight fires in New York on the Fourth, eighty-eight were caused by fire-crackers.

—The Orangemen not only paraded in Pittsburgh, but in all the principal cities turned out in goodly numbers yesterday. The telegraphic accounts state that good order prevailed everywhere, and the Orangemen were out in larger numbers than for many years.

—Among the curious relics of the immigrants dug up from the ruins at Castle Garden was a vellum-covered German Bible, 240 years old, printed in Germany in 1637, and was illustrated with many singular and interesting wood cuts. The owner recovered possession of it.

—Sultan Murad did not do the fair thing with the money found hidden away in Abdul Aziz's private vaults. He quietly appropriated $500,000 of it and paid some of his personal debts, instead of handing it over to be used for the payment of the interest on the public debt, which is matured.

—It seems as though the blossoms have hardly quit drifting, yet the harvest season is upon us, and farmers are busy gathering their crops. The wheat has reached its golden prime, and waving in the summer winds or standing in shocks behind the reaper, it suggests a completed growth and accomplished destiny.

—The "airs" poets have not yet tried their hand on Hayes and Wheeler. It seems to us that something might be said about every votaire doing his share next Novembaire to retain the Presidential chaire, and get the Democracy by the haire, and make them swaire and vic and taire—and set forth.—*Norristown Herald*.

—Mr. John Phelps, President of the National Cotton Exchange of America, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the convention last July, has issued a call for an International Cotton Exchange Convention to meet in the Langham Hotel, London, on the 9th of August next. Delegates have been appointed to represent the American Cotton Exchange.

—This is given as Attorney General Taft's opinion of President Grant: "I like the President very much. He is so kind-hearted, broad and humane. My relations with him since I have been in his Cabinet have been of the most cordial and satisfactory character. We have not had any occasion to be at variance in anything official which has taken place."

—M. Thiers lately disappeared for three days; no reward was offered for his discovery, but the opposition journals hinted he was dying and sought in a retreat the last rites of the Church. This has dreadfully annoyed the ex-President, who is as sensitive as a lady on the subject of age. M. Thiers has shut himself up with a painter for his portrait, an engraving of which will be prefixed to his forthcoming work on philosophy.

—In Cuba the Government is trying to raise money by giving the customs receipts as security. Forty million dollars are needed, of which it is expected Cuba will yield one-fifth, the remainder to be subscribed in Spain. The Havana merchants yesterday made up $3,000,000. To-day the bankers are to meet and see what they can do. The scheme is at best a forced loan, rendered necessary by the desperate state of the Cuban finances.

—As to the prudence of Custer's charge, unsupported by Gibbon's column, one correspondent well says that if the famous Indian fighter had waited forty-eight hours for Gibbon, and meanwhile the enemy had slipped from before his front and escaped, there would have been a general denunciation of his conduct. While the nation is mourning the slaughter of its gallant troopers, there is nothing better to say than they fell in the path of duty and are worthy the grateful remembrance and high admiration of their countrymen.

—The National Educational Association finds "the country school problem" almost insoluble. The question at issue is how to raise the grade of teachers in rural schools; the difficulty being that the salaries now paid will not secure competent instructors. The Association makes the mistake of supposing that if the question were fully spread before the public, there would still be hesitation about paying liberal salaries. The needed legislation is not now attainable, chiefly because the facts are not fully known either to the legislators or their constituents.

—Constance Fenimore Woolson contributes these beautiful lines to the *New Century for Women*. They are inscribed to Jean Ingelow:

Sweetest of singers, by the mossy brook
And dalséd field thy carolling is heard,
Thy melodies so perfect that we look
Aloft to see if it is not a bird
That carols thus. Thy words are singing notes—
We hardly can distinguish one from each and flow
Like showers of music from the sweeling throats
Of nightingales; our own we did not know,
Uplifted to thy purpose. We have read
Thy inner meanings half unconsciously,
Yet not less deeply, that it was the sake
Of the all-enchanting, shining melody
That brought them to our hearts. O Bird, sing free—
We listen—listen—from across the sea.

—Old residenters will compare this year's heat with that of former years, and doubtless pronounce it inferior to the extraordinary summers of their recollection. They recall the three hot weeks of June and July, 1835, when men's minds were ablaze with the fever of speculation; the dry, scorching weeks of 1845, from the latter part of June to the 7th of August; the three months of hot weather in 1856, when all the grass disappeared and there was almost a famine in bread-stuffs; the summer of 1864, when for five weeks not a drop of water fell, it is said, in the whole State; and, although 1876 will go on record as among the worst in point of sunstroke mortality, its 134 deaths in three days do not surpass the fatality of the hottest of recent summers, 1872.

—On cross-examination the question was put to Marsh twice whether there was any agreement between Belknap and him by which he was to pay Belknap any pecuniary consideration for appointing Evans to the Fort Sill tradership, and he answered flatly. He also said he thought the inducement in making the appointment was the kindness he had extended to Mrs. Belknap. He could not say that he had any proof that Belknap knew that the money Marsh transmitted to him for Mrs. Belknap was a share of the bonus of the tradership. Marsh also denied any agreement with Mrs. B. to pay her a share of this bonus. He said he gave her the money as a present, because it gave him great pleasure. Thus Marsh before the Senate is a different witness from the Marsh manipulated by the Clymer Committee, where he thought he could ruin Belknap with impunity to himself. As the evidence stands, there is no case made out against Belknap, even if it were before a competent court. The farce will probably have a farcial end.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON July 12, 1876.

SENATE.

The Pacific Railroads.

Immediately after the reading of the journal there was a short executive session. The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, which was read by Mr. LITTLE.

The bill provides that the net earnings of the railroads be ascertained by deducting only the actual operating expenses from the gross receipts, without the allowance for interest payments, and requires the companies to pay annually into the United States Treasury, to create a sinking fund, such sums as will aggregate, in connection with the five per cent. payments and amounts earned for Government transportation, twenty-five per centum of their respective net receipts, as above defined, and if this should leave them unable to pay their interest on prior mortgages, the Secretary of the Treasury may abate the twenty-five per cent. requirement sufficient to allow paramount claims to be satisfied. The amount of these annual amounts are estimated by the bill at $1,200,000 each for the Union and Central Pacific Companies, and $350,000 for the Kansas Pacific.

A lively contest occurred over the reference of the bill, when it was laid over.

Senator Blaine's Credentials.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of J. G. Blaine, appointed United States Senator in place of Lot M. Morrill, resigned. Read and placed on file.

Volunteers for the Indian War.

The joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Sioux Indian hostilities in the Northwest was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Impeachment Trial.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap. J. J. Fisher, a partner of Evans, was sworn and examined. He corroborated in the main Marsh's testimony as to payments to Belknap. He had read the contract between Marsh and Evans, and the money was paid in accordance with its terms. Belknap had never to his knowledge written to his firm on the subject of complaints from troops about excessive charges.

Hiester Clymer was called, and identified letters from Marsh previously mentioned.

Mr. CARPENTER asked him how long his committee had been investigating the affairs of the War Department.

Mr. MCMAHON objected, and a lively dispute followed between him and Mr. Carpenter, during which the latter charged that the managers were not trying to throw light on the case, and Mr. McMahon retorted with much spirit and ability.

Clymer's evidence presented nothing new, and at its conclusion manager McMahon said that the managers had concluded the case in chief for the United States, but would demand the right to place Evans on the stand when he should arrive.

General Pope was the first witness for the defence, and testified to Belknap's excellent character, &c.

Commissary General McFeely also attested to the good character of Belknap and his management of the War Department.

Mr. CARPENTER submitted a letter from Lieutenant General Sheridan, dated Chicago, March 29, 1872, stating that he had examined a circular on the subject of post-traders, issued on the 25th of March, and thought very well of it. So far as the troops were concerned, it was especially fair.

Ex-Gov. Ralph B. Low, of Iowa, Senators Allison and Wright, Gen. Ruger, Gen. S. V. Benet, Gen. A. A. Humphries, Gen. R. B. Marcy, Judge Advocate Gen. Dunn, Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. John A. Kasson, all testified to the ability and integrity of General Belknap.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Black Hills.

After the transaction of some minor business the House proceeded, as the regular order of business, to consider the bill reported by Mr. Page, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, declaring the country north of the North Platte river and east of the Big Horn mountains open to exploration and settlement. Recommitted.

Sheep Scheech Contract.

Mr. HEWITT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution declaring the action of Robert C. Schenck, while United States Minister to England, in becoming a director of the Emma Mine Company and his operations in connection with the shares of said company and venders thereof, as ill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his position. Adopted without discussion or division.

The Mexican Border.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier from cattle thieves and marauders from Mexico.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in the course of his speech, commented severely on the Democratic policy of cutting down the strength of the army below what he called its present pitiful figure of 25,000 men, and ascribed it as much to a desire to get rid of the colored regiments as to the professed purpose of economy. He ridiculed that profession, and warned the Democracy that if they went on in their work to cripple the Government and to disgrace it before foreign nations they would awake to spirit which as had been awakened in 1860, and which had never been or never would be put down. He criticised Mr. Randall's conversion to the faith of economy in the face of the fact that he had favored the back pay two years ago, and said that he wanted the country to understand that his convert to the doctrine of retrenchment and intrenchment, reform and deformity, kept that $5,000 in his pocket.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of James N. Tyner, of Indiana, as Postmaster General.

DELEGATES to the Israelite Convention, accompanied by many ladies, visited President Grant at the White House yesterday.

AN unusually large number of members of Congress are sick, several of them seriously, owing to the effects of the heat.

JAMES S. WILSON, Treasurer of the District, who left Washington two weeks ago, is a defaulter to the amount of six thousand dollars, secured by responsible bondsmen.

THE House has passed a bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of two military posts in the Sioux country, in accordance with the recommendations of Gens. Sheridan, Terry and Custer.

THE committee of conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill held a meeting yesterday, and will hold another to-day. There were two hundred and forty-four points of difference, and all of them have been settled excepting twenty-one.

THE President has nominated James S. Delano, of Illinois, as Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Thomas W. Bennet, of Idaho, as Governor of that Territory, and Charles A. Santweyer as Appraiser of Merchandize at Cincinnati.

SENATOR BLAINE'S LETTER.

A Graceful Farewell to His Constituency of the Third District.

AUGUSTA, July 12.—The following is Mr. Blaine's letter to the people of the Third Congressional district:

The Governor has appointed me a Senator in Congress to succeed Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and I have formally accepted the trust. By this step the position so long held by me in this district is vacated. The appointment and resignation took place on the 10th inst. Beginning with that of 1862, you have, by continuous elections, sent me as your representative to the Congress of the United States. For such marked confidence I have endeavored to return the most zealous and devoted service in my power, and it is certainly not without a feeling of pain that I now surrender a trust by which I have always felt so signally honored. It has been my boast in public and in private that no man on the floor of Congress ever represented a constituency more distinguished for intelligence, for patriotism, for public and personal virtue. The cordial support you have so uniformly given me through these fourteen eventful years is the chief honor of my life. In closing the intimate relations I have so long held with the people of this district, it is a great satisfaction to me to know that with returning health I shall enter upon a field of duty in which I can still serve them, in common with the larger constituency of which they form a part.

J. G. BLAINE.

Augusta, July 11, 1876.

What Caldwell has to Say About that Dispatch and Blaine.

BOSTON, July 12.—The *Herald* publishes an interview with Josiah Caldwell at London, in which he maintains the genuineness of his dispatches to the Investigating Committee. The *Herald* also publishes an affidavit of Caldwell denying any connection of Blaine with the sale of seventy-five bonds to Thomas A. Scott.

THE RECENT MASSACRE.

An Indian Account of the Fight.

A HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE.

Six Savages Killed by Gen. Custer Alone.

Barbarous Treatment of the Bodies of Dead Soldiers.

General Custer's Heart Cut Out and Placed on a Pole.

An Indian Account of Custer's Fight.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 12.—The agency Indians along the Upper Missouri, who have received the account of Custer's fight through some hostile Indians who took part in it, say Custer shot three Indians with his pistol and killed three others with his sabre, when he fell, shot through the head by "Rain in the Face," a chief whom Custer had forcibly arrested some time ago for murder. The Indians lost seventy killed, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hand-to-hand. Others say that they did not fear the pistols as much as the sabres. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies.

Prediction by Custer.

Col. Henry B. Carrington, United States army, writes to the Indianapolis *Journal* in relation to Gen. Custer, as follows: "I met him at the New York Historical Society rooms in January last, when he used this expression: "It will take another Phil Kearney massacre to bring Congress up to a generous support of the army. His disaster comes home to me with fearful force."

Troops for the Sioux Country.

ATCHISON, KS., July 12.—Six companies of the Sixth Infantry, under command of Gen. Miles, passed through here this evening, en route to the Sioux country. They were from Ft. Leavenworth.

Raid on Ranches.

CHEYENNE, July 12.—On Saturday night a body of Indians raided the ranche of Ramsey A. Hunter and Abbott, fifty miles north on the Chug, taking nine horses from the former and thirteen from the latter.

Advices from the North Platte by Major Walker, just in from Birdwood, report Indians in large numbers in camp on the headwaters of the Dismal, forty miles north of that place. Herders after stock in that section are obliged to return without it.

No News from Gen. Crook.

There is no further news from Crook, and no uneasiness whatever is felt at Fetterman for his safety. The latest advices from Gen. Merritt, of the Fifth Cavalry headquarters, say all is quiet in that vicinity.

Barbarity of the Savages.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Specials from Sioux City say Indians arriving there from the battle with Custer give an account of the barbarous treatment of the bodies of deceased soldiers. "Rain in the Face" cut the heart from Custer's dead body, put it on a pole, and a grand war dance was held around it. The Indians were jubilant, boastful and sanguine of making better terms on account of their success.

Gen. Crook's Command.

The Omaha *Republican* of Saturday morning, 8th inst., contains the following:

"Capt. A. H. Nickerson, aide de camp on Gen. Crook's staff, arrived home last evening from the Big Horn expedition. He left Gen. Crook's camp on the 21st of June. It is at the base of the Big Horn mountains, on one of the forks of the Tongue river, 186 miles from Fort Fetterman, and fifteen miles from old Fort Phil Kearney. Crook had about nine hundred and fifty men with him. Capt. Nickerson brought in twenty wounded men, including Col. Henry. The latter was taken to Fort Russell. He is doing well and will recover. The wounded soldiers will be cared for at Fetterman; none are necessarily fatally injured, and all will probably recover. **The Snake Indians, with reinforcements** from their nation, 150 in number, have gone back to rejoin Crook. The men will scarcely return, as the hostile Sioux are camped near their territory, and their presence is needed at home to protect their own people. Other Indians have been encountered, and on the 12th of this month, with the five companies of infantry that left Fetterman on the 4th, Crook will have nearly fifteen hundred men in his command. He will then strike the Sioux immediately. Captain Nickerson says Crook was not defeated in the recent battle. The troops had only four days' rations, they had to take care of their wounded, and there was no other way but to fall back to the supply camp. The Indian camp is believed to be the same that Custer struck, for after Crook's fight the Sioux went over toward the Little Horn. Capt. Nickerson says the entire command showed splendid courage, and there is not a single officer or soldier failed to do his duty. The Sioux were magnificently armed, and have an immense supply of ammunition. Capt. Nickerson was greatly wearied by his long and fatiguing journey, and we did not press him for anything further than the above facts.

Capt. Jordan, commanding at Camp Robinson, (Red Cloud Agency,) telegraphed on Thursday to Gen. Townsend, commanding at Fort Laramie, (and the same was transmitted to the department headquarters in this city Thursday evening) that twenty Indians, who had been in the fight against Crook, had come into the agency and surrendered. One of them said he was within sight miles of a big fight, when he saw a great many soldiers charge on a Sioux village. He supposed they were Gibbon's or Terry's, or both. The agency Indians are mourning a great deal. They appear uneasy and frightened. The party referred to say that Sitting Bull had two thousand warriors in the fight with Crook."

Sensational Rumors.

OMAHA, July 12.—A dispatch from Fort Fetterman to-night says there is not a word of truth in the rumor of Crook's fight and defeat with Indians. All sorts of rumors are afloat, which are contradicted by officers that nothing has been heard from Crook in the past ten days. A courier is expected here daily, from which point news will undoubtedly be received here first.

CHICAGO ELECTION.

A Straight Out Republican Victory.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The municipal election for Mayor to-day resulted in the election of Monroe Heath by the following vote: Total vote, 30,672; Heath over McGrath, 15,798; Heath over Kimball, 11,613; Heath over both, 8,250. Heath carried seventeen out of eighteen wards. The *Tribune* claims that this is a straight out Republican victory.

Republican Ratification Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A grand Republican ratification meeting of the Cincinnati platform and nominees was held to-night. Cooper Union Hall was packed, and large numbers were unable to gain admission. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Spencer. E. W. Stoughton was made chairman, and delivered an eloquent address. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and speeches were made by the following orators in English and German. Among the Vice Presidents were ex-Governor Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, Hon. John Jacob Astor, Hon. James H. Choate, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Judge Davis, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. Wm. Jones, Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Hon. Andrew C. Kingsland, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. Samuel B. Vance, Hon. John Jay, Hon. A. B. Cornell, Moses Taylor, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Elliott C. Cowdin, Samuel B. Sloane and others.

Congressional Acts Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President has approved the following acts of Congress: An act relative to the resumption of unused stamps; an act authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in the open market; an act to amend sections 3,983 and 3,984 of the Revised Statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matter therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails; an act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes; an act to exempt vessels engaged in rigging on the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entrances and clearances.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 12.—The first race, for all ages, ¾ mile, was won by Romney, Leamington second, Hattie third. The favorite, Faithless, did not get a place. Time 1:16¾.

The Ocean Hotel Stakes had two starters, and was won by Fiddlesticks, Rappahannock second. Time 3:13¾. Distance 1¾ miles.

The two mile heat race did not fill. The race of 1¼ miles, all ages, was won by Wacon, Kinney second, Coupon third. Time 3:40. The hurdle race was won by Bullet, Standford second.

Adieu Dom Pedro.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dom Pedro and party sailed to-day for Europe in the steamship Russia. The men-of-war in the harbor ran up the Brazilian flag, manned the yards, and fired a salute as the Russia steamed past.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Barbarieties of the Turkish War.

A Cart Load of Heads of Women and Children Paraded in Bulgaria.

The Turkish Debt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The payment of interest on the public debt was again postponed.

A Battle at Anti.

Montenegrins and insurgents occupied Anti, on Turkish territory, but were dislodged. Both sides suffered considerably.

The Peace of Europe.

VIENNA, July 12.—It is stated that Russia will not take any step in the eastern question without an understanding with all the great powers, consequently the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

Trouble in the British Cabinet.

EDINBURGH, July 12.—The direction of foreign affairs has been to a large extent taken by Disraeli into his own hands. Lord Derby is playing so secondary a part as to excite comment.

Sunday Liquor Selling in Ireland.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Commons, this morning, Smyth's bill closing Irish public houses on Sunday passed second reading without a division. The Government assents to the bill, but will propose amendments.

The Servian Situation.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Temps* has a special from Semlin, which summarizes the Servian situation thus: All depends upon Gen. Tchernayeff, who, with twenty-five Servian troops, appears to intend turning the flank of the Turkish Timok army by advancing along the road between Pirot and Akpolanka. The statement that Tchernayeff is retreating is unconfirmed.

A Montenegrin Victory.

RAGUSA, July 12.—Sclavonic advices announce that a force of 5,000 Turks attacked the villages of Kergueza and Teobza on Monday. The Turks were defeated and driven to Murity, where they embarked on steamers in the Lake of Scutari. The Turks lost 400 and the Montenegrins 100. The latter captured a convoy of prisoners.

Servians Shot for Cowardice.

The Servian commander at Alexianatic had sixty Servian soldiers belonging to one regiment shot because of their cowardice at the attack on Nisch. Prince Milan pardoned forty others.

Turks Disarmed in Dalmatia.

The Dalmation authorities disarmed a small Turkish detachment found infringing on the frontier.

Another Turkish Repulse.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Times'* Ragusa special says another Turkish expedition against Kuchi has been repulsed. After fighting all day they were driven to Padgoritza. The Montenegrin army, under Nicholas, is entrenched at Tchernitza, watching the Turks, who are entrenched at Metochia. The Montenegrins view the hostilities pending the decision of the Herzegovinese Mahometans, who are disposed to accept Montenegrin protection.

Servians Bombarding Various Towns

The *Times'* Servian correspondent at Ragusa says other Turkish forces are bombarding Nisch, Novi, Bazar, Widden and Bjelina. The frontier is entirely clear of Turks.

The Servian Conservatives.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Standard's* Vienna telegram says: According to private intelligence received here the Conservative party of Servia are conspiring to remove the present Ministry, with the view of inducing Prince Milan to make such a choice that presents itself for proposing an armistice. It is said that the officers who opposed Tchernayeff's tactics are implicated in this conspiracy.

A Cart Load of Heads of Murdered Women and Children.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Daily News'* Belgrade special says that Bashi Bazouks in the Tabarbazardiek district of Bulgaria boastfully paraded a cart load of heads of murdered women and children.

Servian Conscription.

The *News* says that the Servian Government intends to conscript all inhabitants who cannot prove themselves foreigners.

Servians Organizing Guerilla Bands.

VIENNA, July 12.—Both sides are taking advantage of the present pause in active operations to bring up fresh troops. The Servians are organizing guerilla bands, one of which, numbering 3,000, has advanced to within two hours' march of Widdenbelgrade advices announce that the main body of the Turkish army is moving on Mostar. Laschyanin, who defends the frontier as Laitschkar, has received a reinforcement of 7,000 men. General Olympis has formed 6,000 Bosnians into regiments. General Tchernayeff is engaged in organizing Bulgarian bands near Akpalanka.

A ROUSING CALL TO ARMS.

Proclamation of the Bulgarian Revolution Committee to the Bulgarians, Rumilions, Thessalians and Macedonians.

The following is a translation from the *Zastava* newspaper, of the call to arms, which aroused the Bulgarians and others:

To arms! Bulgarians! To arms against the Turks, the allegiance to the Christian faith. We wish to proclaim to all the world that, with the help of Almighty God we have resolved to drive out with the sword the hated Asiatic race. No one has ever protected us from the cruelties of our tyrants.

The Turks have forcibly taken possession of our property, so that each would be enabled to have a harem of ten to twenty wives.

The Turks have overrun our countries in great hordes, and have robbed us of everything they could obtain possession of.

The Turks brought the Tartars naked to the Bulgarians and compelled us to clothe and feed them.

The Turks have brought the wild Circassians to the Bulgarians and compelled us to build houses for these savages, who have shown their gratitude by stealing our horses, stock and necessaries of life, and murdering more than one thousand of our people.

The Turks imprisoned us when we dared complain of the murders and thefts committed by them on our people.

The Turks appointed the greatest rogues to be our judges and police, so that they would be enabled to render an unjust decision against our just complaints.

The Turks rob our children and endeavor to compel them to adopt the Mohammedan faith, outrage our wives and daughters, and treat our marriage laws and our religion with great scorn.

These and numberless other cruelties, which we were compelled to endure from the Turks for more than five hundred years, have compelled us to take arms in God's name against the infidels and enemies to Christianity.

To war! Bulgarians! God prospers a just cause. Brothers! behold Herzegovina and Bosnia. It is already ten months that we are struggling bravely for freedom, for even if there be five Turks against one Herzegovinian, God will surely assist our cause.

To arms! Bulgarians! We are a nation of seven million souls and we would be able to destroy the Asiatic foe even with stones, but we have guns, hoes and rakes, by which we will be able to drive away the tyrants from our hearths.

To arms! Bulgarians! the Turks hang and imprison all our good teachers, who endeavor to alien their scholars from the Mohammedan faith.

To arms! Citizens of Bulgaria! To remove from our midst the bandits appointed to rule over us, and set free our citizens and merchants from their chains, who so nobly dare to defend us.

To arms! Countrymen of Bulgaria! for the thousand daily insults we have endured, our last crumb of bread taken from us, and neither age nor sex spared.

To arms! Rumilians, Thessalians and Macedonians! Heaven has commanded us that we should drive away the enemies of Christianity from our native land, and that by our united efforts we shall regain our country, which has been so long taken from us.

The rich who are unable to participate in the war should assist us with their riches, and we will cheerfully offer up our lives for freedom's cause.

Every son of Bulgaria, no matter where he be, should not hesitate one moment, but should at once enlist in this sacred war against the Moslem fanatics.

Brothers! warriors! forward! forward! Think not of peace, and do not give yourselves false hopes. The Mohammedans, our enemies, will spare no means or promises in order to induce us to lay down our arms. But woe be to us if we do so, they will only hang you and your sons or imprison them, and invent new cruelties, so that our condition will be worse than before.

Beware! beware! Who is not with us in this holy war is against us, and who is against us is a traitor to freedom and an enemy to his God!

Forward! Bulgarians! God is with us, and united we will conquer the foe and break the chains of slavery which we have worn for more than five hundred years.

If the Bulgarian philanthropists and priests do not assist us, they are no friends to christianity, for your schools and churches will be burned down and destroyed by the Turks.

Every Bulgarian, wherever he may be, in Bulgaria, Servia, Albania, Wallachia, Germany, France or America, should deem it his sacred duty either to enlist in the army himself or to assist us through generosity. Every Bulgarian who has a feeling for humanity left should help and assist us; if not, he will be regarded as a traitor to his country, and all nations will despise him; the world will blot him out and everyone will avoid him, and death will be his only release.

WHAT JEWELL HAS TO SAY.

The Detailed History of the Removal.

The Ex-Postmaster General Throws Out a Few Suggestive Hints.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A special to the New York *Tribune* says: Mr. Jewell was sent for about one o'clock, by the President, who without any preliminaries asked him for his resignation. Mr. Jewell was a good deal surprised, but says that the demand was of such a character that he did not think it necessary to ask for reasons; if the President had any desire that he should remain in the Cabinet, of course he had no desire to stay. In the conversation which ensued between the President and the Postmaster General, the former mentioned Mr. Tyner as a proper person to succeed to the office. He said that Mr. Tyner was an excellent officer, to which Mr. Jewell assented, and the President added the remark that it is necessary for the Republican party to carry Indiana in the October election if it hopes to be successful in November.

Mr. Jewell returned to his office, devoted himself to the transaction of routine business as usual during the afternoon, and at the close of office hours wrote a very brief letter of resignation, which he sent to the White House by special messenger. Gov. Jewell conversed very freely on the subject with everybody, and evidently had nothing about it to conceal. In private conversation in answer to the question "What is the meaning of this; what is the cause of your resignation at this time?" he replied, "I don't know; the President asked me for my resignation yesterday, and of course I promptly gave it to him."

"Was there no explanation given," was the next question asked.

"None," was the reply.

"Has there been no misunderstanding between you and the President—no interruption of friendly relations that have existed between you?"

"No misunderstanding," was the reply; "our intercourse has always been pleasant; I have not been at the White House to-day, but I shall call there to-morrow."

"Has there been some difference of opinion about the management of the department which may have caused the President to think a change desirable?"

"Not that I am aware of. Whenever the President has issued an order in regard to this department it has always been obeyed."

"Have you no idea what influences may have been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to remove you?"

"Oh! I suppose this change is due to an accumulation of reasons. I have never been popular with ex-Governor Shephard and A. B. Mullet. I have simply had nothing to do with them. They have not forgiven me for my activity in securing the removal of District Attorney Fisher."

"Has Senator Spencer had anything to do with persuading the President to make a change in the Department?"

"He may have had, though I don't know anything about it. He has long been urging, as you know, the removal of Mr. Wickersham, the Postmaster at Mobile, and a large lot of forged affidavits against Mr. Wickersham have been filed in the department. I have refused to make the removal until sufficient causes have been assigned. The President has never directed me to remove Mr. Wickersham. If he had done so I should have made the change, of course."

"Do you know of any other influences that have been at work against you?"

"Well, there was a special agent appointed during my absence about two months ago and sent to Virginia in the interests of one of the candidates before the Cincinnati Convention. His name was Alfred Morton. He performed no service for the Department, but devoted himself entirely to political work in behalf of Senator Conkling. Senator Morton came to me and very indignantly demanded that his namesake should be removed. As I had not appointed him I did not think it necessary to remove him just at that time. He spoke to me about it a second time, and finally, on the 1st of July, in my own notion, I dropped Special Agent Morton's name from the rolls. The law gives to the Postmaster General the authority to appoint special agents, and as this man was performing no service for the department I saw no reason for his pay."

"May not your friendship for ex-Secretary Bristow have had something to do with your removal?"

"I am not aware that it had. I have been very outspoken in my approval of Secretary Bristow's course, and have not hesitated to express my opinion on the subject of Yaryan's removal."

"There is an attempt to make a sensation out of the change. Gov. Jewell himself aids in and to say this design. He is in the best of spirits over the affair, and says that if the action of the President carried with it any reflection upon the integrity or character he would have reason to complain; but under the circumstances he is glad to be relieved of the burden of the office. He has already begun to prepare for departure for his home in Connecticut.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

**The Intern

DAILY GAZETTE.

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JOSIAH KING.....S. F. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾

AUSTRIA and Russia are reported as favoring an armistice between Turkey and Servia.

PURITY, efficiency, experience and economy are what Gov. HAYES considers the foundations for civil service reform.

THE trial of BELKNAP still drags along in the Senate. It does appear as though so much time were hardly necessary to ascertain his guilt or innocence.

CALEB CUSHING, our minister to Spain, is announced as about to return to his home, the mission on which he was sent abroad having been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE storms are reported as having proved very destructive to the farming interests. In the cities hereabout the freaks of the lightning have also caused considerable damage.

TILDEN having been notified of his nomination by the reformed Democracy, headed by MORRISSEY, KELLEY and others, now look out for a pamphlet full of "glittering generalities."

THE procession of Orangemen that paraded our streets yesterday, in honor of the 186th anniversary of the "Battle of the Boyne," carrying the American flag and the open Bible, was creditable both in numbers and propriety. The demonstration was in every way a success.

BECAUSE Gov. HAYES wrote that experience, honesty and capacity form the correct rule for official appointments, and insinuated that when one had a capable and faithful servant he ought to retain him, the *Sun* cries out that he favors "an aristocracy of office holders." What next?

THE German Republican Executive Committee of New York City, representing very largely the German vote of the Metropolis, met recently for organization, and provided for an immense HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting, which took place last evening, and was a great success.

THE Government has succeeded in convicting the notorious band of counterfeiters mentioned some time ago as having been arrested in New York, and given them sentences sufficiently lengthy to admit of their penitence. When they get out at the end of their terms of sentence, the Centennial will be an old story to our children.

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, after applauding Governor TILDEN's nomination, pays him this left-handed compliment: "As a reformer, Mr. TILDEN may be all right, on the plea that it takes a rogue to catch a rogue." No doubt about himself; but whether TILDEN would catch any of his confederates is another thing.

MRS. SWISSHELM, in a recent letter describes, in her inimitable style, how a foreigner attempted "to look her out of countenance," and how she succeeded in holding her own. After the little siege at the breakfast table, the stranger did not appear inclined to renew the effort, and our countrywoman remained mistress of the situation.

THE reception accorded by the American Geographical Society to DOM PEDRO, Dr. PETERMAN—the eminent German geographer—and Dr. BERENDT, the noted traveler in Central America, in New York a few evenings since, was a very pleasant affair. Addresses were delivered by these distinguished gentlemen, and also by BAYARD TAYLOR, Dr. HAYES and others.

HAYES AND WHEELER clubs are now being organized in all parts of the country, proving that the coming political campaign will be exciting, and contested sharply on both sides. Let every Republican voter arrange to be at home on election day, as the future safety and prosperity of the country, we firmly believe, depend upon Republican success this fall.

THE London *Times* is again giving its readers some political information on American affairs, and as usual, makes a sad fist of it. It says: "Mr. ROBERT INGERSOLL, Illinois, nominated BLAINE, and NATHANIEL FRYE, Maine, seconded it; and it was carried by 550 without taking a ballot!" That will be news indeed, to many, and is about as reliable as Democratic authority usually is.

FIRST, EMPEROR WILLIAM, then the CZAR now VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy, writes to the President, letters of congratulation on our first Centennial. This recognition of our stability as a nation, and our progress among the powers of the earth is a grateful tribute of friendship from the crowned heads of Europe, and an acknowledgment that "Government for the people by the people" is felt to be a success.

IT HAS been ascertained through the latest reports from the Big Horn country, that Sitting Bull just prior to his late battle with CUSTER's forces had been reenforced by 1,200 braves from the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne tribes. Of course our troops could not have been notified of this increase of the fighting men of the enemy, and CUSTER, thinking doubtless, that he had the usual force of Sitting Bull to oppose him, rushed on to his destruction. Where did these additional braves come from, unless from the peaceful reservations, and from among the "friendly Indians," who had up until that time been drawing their supplies from the Government?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a petulant spirit which has controlled its columns ever since the defeat of BRISTOW in the Republican Convention, asks its neighbor, the *Times*, "if it is their desire to make the HAYES party comfortably small by confining it to the usual committee of arrangements of the *Times* office." On behalf of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who almost unanimously wanted Mr. BLAINE nominated at Cincinnati, we can inform our neighbors of that city that the "HAYES party" of this State is up and doing, and expect to carry the Keystone State by a rousing majority. No petty spite, at the failure to nominate our favorite, will work to the detriment of the party and its nominee.

THE protracted and continued illness, it is said, of Mr. BLAINE, has induced the House Judiciary Committee to postpone the further investigation of the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad matter until the next session of Congress. We wonder if the further fact that it had exhausted all its opportunities in that direction had nothing to do with this virtual dismissal of the subject. Having done Mr. BLAINE all the harm within its power, it voluntarily foregoes further labor, and assigns Mr. BLAINE's ill health as the moving cause. PROCTOR KNOTT and his confreres have not made much reputation for themselves, nor capital for their party, by their attempt to persecute Mr. BLAINE. He stands higher to-day in the estimation of the country than ever before.

THEY have a queer way of confining prisoners in St. Louis, if we are to believe reports from there. When the gentlemen inside of the bars grow dry and require a little stimulant, they are invited outside and permitted to regale themselves with a drink or two of beer or something stronger, then they go back again like good citizens, without any fuss or parade. The prisoners appear to like the new arrangement, better, we imagine, than their custodians will enjoy the taste of public opinion their eccentricities will call forth. These were United States prisoners, incarcerated in a county jail, and we expect to hear further on the subject. How would it improve the matter to remove the confined members of the whisky Ring further into the country, where they would be removed from temptation?

IT is amusing to read the various comments of the Democratic journals on the recent letter of acceptance of Gov. HAYES. While the best of them confess that it is the work of an honest, plain, straightforward man, done in fitting terms, and bearing upon its face the stamp of candor and earnestness, the little fellows, like some in this neighborhood, squeak out their puny innuendoes which amuse while they excite contempt. Wait until TILDEN, the Reformer, issues his manifesto, full of sound and fury, but meaning nothing, and all these same "little fellows," without stopping to read it, any more than they did the letter of Gov. HAYES, will pronounce it the acme of human thought and wisdom. Why not call everything by its right name, and treat all matters with firmness. Then some weight might attach to expressions of opinion.

"THE pacification of the South" is one of the things yet required, it would appear, of the general Government. According to the Democracy we would imagine that everything was rosy in Dixie, and the feuds between the Whites and Blacks—the outgrowth of the war and the abolition of slavery—entirely healed. Notwithstanding this picture of peace held up to us, the country is every now and then, startled with the report of further massacres of the freedmen, and it is to prevent such crimes as these that is meant by "the pacification of the South." The old leaven of pro-rebel Democracy has again broken out there, and "hunting niggers" is the favorite pastime of the "young bloods." The Government is bound to furnish proper protection to all her people in the enjoyment of their rights, and not permit them to be hunted down and murdered because they vote the Republican ticket.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in donning a new dress recently, printed a *fac simile* of its first issue of October 2, 1797, upon which the *Tribune* remarks: "The *Commercial* has good reason to congratulate itself upon a prosperous old age. It is ten years older than the steamboat and nearly thirty years older than the Erie Canal. As for the telegraph, the *Commercial* had begun to wear a wig before MORSE succeeded in getting help or sympathy for his great project. The *Commercial* is not, perhaps, so necessary to commerce as any of these great agencies, and may not have done as much to develop the country and move the crops, but it has lived and grown along with them, and bids fair to be as far ahead eighty years from now of what it is to-day as it is ahead to-day of its first number." To which we might add that the GAZETTE was a full-grown boy when the *Advertiser* first saw the light of day.

THE New York *Times* continues to publish evidences of TILDEN's reform proclivities, among which we find the following:

"By 1866, TWEED had already amassed considerable wealth out of the spoils of the county, and had become quite a prominent figure in politics. The following letter shows that at this time, Mr. TILDEN regarded him as a friend and valued fellow-worker:

No. 15 GRAMERCY PARK,
Aug. 12, 1866—11 A. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I decided to go to Philadelphia in the morning, and shall not be able to see you before I leave. Mr. Richmond is at the St. Nicholas, somewhat ill. If well enough, he will come on the 2 P. M. train. Whether he is there to day or not, I hope you will not fail to be in Philadelphia. Very truly your friend,

S. J. TILDEN.

"HON. WILLIAM M. TWEED."

In order to keep the Democrats hereabouts fully posted on Mr. TILDEN's reputation as a reformer, we shall continue to reprint his letters to his friend TWEED.

IF ever the application of the summary punishment of Judge LYNCH's law was justifiable, the recent case in New Richmond, Ohio, must surely be commended. A villain entices young women to the woods, or out in some lonely country road, under a promise of employment at his farm house, and after submitting them to vile abuse and excruciating torture, leaves them to die. Evidences of terrible physical torture inflicted are found on the dead bodies of the victims. This crime is growing to be alarmingly prevalent, and the swiftest and most terrible punishment should in every case follow it. In our own courts, only a few days ago, two or three cases of outrage on young women were tried, and proper penalties inflicted—two of the guilty perpetrators getting fourteen years in the penitentiary. The security of society from fiends of this description will justify the infliction of the most severe penalties of the law, and when that fails to protect our children from such inhuman and atrocious criminals, the application of "Lynch Law" is not a bit surprising. In the New Richmond case the monster boasted that he had outraged and left for dead fifteen victims, similar to those found in that place. And is it any wonder that human endurance towards him reached its limit? If men will persist in outraging the most sacred and holiest of life's ties—the pure innocence of childhood and youth—and give full sway to their vilest passions, nothing is too foul or loathsome or revolting for them to do, and the most terrible punishment must follow them when found. Nothing can be more awful than the excited revenge of an entire community directed towards a criminal who has, in degrading himself lower than the brute creation, committed a deed, at which the human heart revolts, and calls for swift and terrible punishment.

WE PRINT with much pleasure the communication of Col. MERRILL on the subject of the Ohio river improvement, written in reply to an article published in the GAZETTE some time since. The data furnished us in the preparation of our article came from a good, reliable and well-informed source, and from the statement of Col. MERRILL of the work done since that by the "Woodruff" we find ample proof that the river was badly in need of her services. However, we are glad to give publicity to the facts furnished us of the work already done, as it is valuable information to our river men, and tends greatly to satisfy the public that the appropriation voted by Congress to the Ohio river improvement, is being properly utilized. We have nothing but praise for Col. MERRILL in the preparation and completion of his own labors on this important work, and what we have written, as he well states, was done wholly in the interest of navigation, and not in a captious nor fault-finding spirit. If some of our statements were made on erroneous data furnished us, his letter will disprove them, and the public will be made aware through it of the extent of the work already done. We cannot help regretting, however, that the "Woodruff" did not start up the river at an earlier date, in which event the channel between Wheeling and this city could have been thoroughly overhauled. We are glad to learn that Col. MERRILL does not attempt to run the snag boat from his office on shore, but that Capt. ROWLEY is left in sole charge. If this is wholly correct, and the transient pilots picked up along the river are not permitted too much authority in the control of the vessel, we are quite sure that the work, hereafter, will be satisfactorily done. So far as the dredge boats are concerned, and the charge that their work, in some instances, has been ineffectually done, we are entirely willing to leave them in the hands of Col. MERRILL, now that his attention has been called to them, satisfied that they will be properly managed and their work looked after.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

There is no confirmation at this time of the reported disaster and death of General CROOK, in his effort to follow up the trail of SITTING BULL, and inflict upon him the punishment he so richly deserves. We hope and still believe that the rumor of further defeat of our troops is incorrect, because CROOK is too good a soldier to follow up a victorious enemy without first being fully prepared to engage him. He knows long before this time, that all the available reinforcements will be speedy forwarded to him, and he will delay further attack until he has sufficient force to overcome and annihilate the marauding band under the leadership of SITTING BULL. Nor would he be likely to be taken unawares and compelled to fight on the defensive, as the wily Indian chief will doubtless endeavor to escape after his victory over CUSTER.

In case there should be another battle between our forces and the collection of warriors and "friendly Indians" which overcame CUSTER, we expect Gen. CROOK not only to be successful in defeating them, but that they will be so completely and overwhelmingly vanquished that no considerable number of them will be permitted to escape. Sitting Bull must be captured and either be tried and condemned to death, as an outlaw, or put under lock and key for the rest of his days. His whole history will amply justify such a course; he has always held aloof from all authority and restraint, refusing to recognize the Government, the law and the sanctity of private life. He has proven himself a bloodthirsty, revengeful devil incarnate, and ought to be put out of the way of further mischief. Why treat such a monster as a prisoner of war, when he refuses to acknowledge himself bound by any human instinct? Why not deal with him the same as with the dangerous hyena, or the outlawed highwayman, who asks no quarter and expects none? Why spare his life when that life is devoted, and has been from infancy, to the one sole purpose of murdering the white race without regard for age or sex? It is a strange custom that has been permitted to fasten itself on our Government and continue so long, notwithstanding the frequency of its abuse. Through the winter we feed and clothe these savages, in the spring we treat with them and furnish them with breech-loading rifles and ammunition, and before winter comes again many a white man is laid low with the weapons placed in their hands by the Government. Wherein is the difference between an Indian outlaw and a white man who defies all authority? The one is petted and fattened, furnished with arms and amunition, the other shot down on the road without mercy, whenever found.

Why should the Government make any distinction between the two, when they make none themselves? It does appear to us that this whole Indian question is either very badly understood, or that it is managed in the interest of the numberless traders and agents that money may be made out of it. There can be no reason why laws for the government of all should not be made, and infractions punished. Give the Indians farming tools and farming lands and whatever else they may need, and let them understand that they must work or starve. We pass laws for arresting white men for tramping about from place to place, with no visible means of support. Why not apply similar laws to tramping Indians? If they persist, arrest or confine them, and make them learn to work. We believe the time is near at hand when common sense will be brought to bear in the management of this Indian question, and common honesty as well. The army of employees now required to furnish the savages with their annuities and supplies are all interested in continuing the old system, but we believe there will be a change for the better before long. In the mean time we trust the army will be strengthened in every part, and the murderers of Custer and his men will be overtaken and fully punished. The authority of the government must be established, even in the mind of the savage, cost what it may, and the transient glory of Sitting Bull's victory must be followed by speedy and awful disaster, and thus all who support him and envy him his renown for defeating the army of the Great Father, will be taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. Let them learn that killing United States troops will surely be followed by terrible punishment.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

What the Snag-Boat "Woodruff" Has Done—The Work Above Wheeling—Interesting Letter from Col. Merrill.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 10, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SIRS: Your issue of the 8th inst. contains an article condemning the present practice of removing obstructions in the Ohio river, which is based on misinformation as to many essential facts, and as you state that your columns are open for a reply, I at once avail myself of the offer.

The snag-boat "E. A. Woodruff" was built to remove snags and wrecks, especially the former, and is under the command of Captain George Rowley, of whom your article speaks in favorable terms, as in fact it does of myself; but laments that Captain Rowley has not full control. In reply I affirm most positively that Captain Rowley has full and complete command of the "Woodruff" and of her crew; that he receives orders from no one but myself, and that my orders are general and merely prescribe the parts of the river in which he is to work, leaving the details entirely to his discretion. I flatter myself that I have too much common sense to endeavor to command a boat from the shore.

In deciding when to start the "Woodruff" for work, I was necessarily compelled to trust to the records of past years, for no man can predict the water of the present year, and after deliberate investigation, I decided on the 1st of June. This seemed about the best average date, as an earlier one would probably cause loss of time by high water, and a later one by low water. As a matter of fact, the "Woodruff" left Cincinnati on the 8th of June, with orders to proceed to Pittsburgh and commence work there. The week's delay was due to the great amount of work to be done in getting her complicated rigging and numerous engines in full working order. Although finished some months before, she had never been equipped, and I found that equipping a snag boat was a much longer operation than I had supposed.

Meanwhile the river kept steadily falling, without the least sign of the so-called June rise, and when the boat got to Marietta the Captain telegraphed me that he did not think he could get above Wheeling, and wished to know if he should run any risk of getting caught by low water. I replied that he should use his discretion as to work, and that I did not wish him caught. On arriving at Wheeling he found that he could not get any higher, and therefore from that city to Gallipolis the boat worked as rapidly as possible in order to avoid being caught on a bar. In this section of the river, therefore, the work was necessarily limited to the removal of such obstructions as were dangerously in the way. The sunken keel boat at Mill Creek bar was not removed because her owner was wrecking her at the time and so notified the Captain. This boat is in the way of tows, but not in the way of packets. I have repeatedly notified the Coal Exchange and others that I have no authority to remove wrecks that are not abandoned. This fact should have been well known to all river men, as the trouble about the wreck of the "New State" caused it to be generally mentioned. It is for this reason that the wrecks at Fishing Creek were not disturbed, as I have on file an official notice from B. L. Wood, for Lynn & Wood and Geo. T. Miller & Co. telling me that they had not abandoned these barges. The stone barge at Fish Creek would have required more time to remove it than could have been spared, and accordingly a contract was made with Mr. Lively to remove it.

The snags at the mouth of the Big Sandy have all been removed, being thirty-one in number, and some of them extraordinarily large, one weighing sixty-eight tons, and another fifty-three. The writer wonders why they were not removed while the boat was going up-stream. I reply that the Captain of the snag-boat had too much sense to work up-stream on a falling river. They were removed on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June, sufficiently long before your article appeared to have enabled a well posted pilot to hear of so important a fact.

The metal boat at Ceredo was buried in gravel, and our pilot said that it was not in anyone's way. After the first clearing out is done we will have more time to attend to such cases.

The editorial speaks of the "Woodruff" working at Steubenville bridge. This is a curious mistake in an article that is particularly savage because the boat did not get above Wheeling.

To settle the whole matter by an appeal to facts, which alone admit of no controversy, I append the following condensed statement of the work of the "Woodruff" since June 12th, on which day she removed the first snag. This was before she reached Wheeling, and was done to test the working of her mechanical appliances:

June 12, Matamoras, one snag; June 14, Bellaire, one coal barge, all above the gravel; June 14, Moundsville, three snags; June 15, Moundsville, one snag; June 15, Round Bottom, three snags; June 15, Fish Creek, two snags; June 15, Symm's bar, one snag; June 15, Opossum Creek, three snags; June 16, Opossum Creek, eleven snags; June 16, Fishing Creek, one snag; June 17, Fishing Creek, six snags; June 17, Sistersville, five snags; June 17, Ray's Run, two snags; June 17, Bull's Creek, one snag; June 19, Cole's Landing, three snags; June 19, Blennerhassett's Island, one snag; June 19, Roberts' Landing, two snags; June 20, Roberts Landing, seven snags; June 20, Old Town, one snag; June 20, Ripley, five snags; June 21, Sliding Hill, three snags; June 23, Gallipolis, four snags; June 23, Millersport, two snags; June 23, Guyandotte, two snags; June 23, Huntingdon, three snags; June 24, Huntingdon, two snags; June 24, South Point, two snags; June 24, South Point, coal barge "Diamond;" June 26, South Point, two snags; June 26, Catlettsburg, six snags; June 27, Catlettsburg, sixteen snags; June 28, Catlettsburg, nine snags; June 29, Ashland, six snags; June 29, Ironton, one snag; June 29, Junior Furnace, one snag; June 30, Portsmouth, two snags; June 30, Moore's Landing, one snag; June 30, Concord, two snags; July 1, Ripley, two snags; July 1, Augusta, one snag; July 1, Augusta, sunken wharf boat; total, 120 snags and 3 wrecks.

The boat is now here, felting her boilers and making some small repairs. On the 12th she will continue her work, descending the river to Cairo.

To return to the river between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. As soon as Captain Rowley notified me that the snagboat could not reach Pittsburgh, I telegraphed John Carpenter, Superintendent of Dredging, to clear out all obstructions above Wheeling. He reports, under date of June 28th, that he had removed the following: Crow's Island, 1 coal barge, 1 snag. Brown's Island, 1 coal barge. Steubenville bridge, 1 coal barge, 1 brick boat. Fishing Creek, 1 coal barge, 2 snags. He adds that wherever it was possible the entire wreck was removed, but that at some places pieces of the bottom remain; in all such cases there is a foot more of water over the wrecks than is called for by the mark. At Raccoon bar the stern of the sunk boat was levelled down by men hired for that express purpose. The wreck removed at Fishing Creek was the upper one, the one on the bar.

I trust that the above statement will satisfy the public that the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river is vigorously pushed, and that the slurs of your informant are due to his lack of accurate knowledge.

I will only add in conclusion that I have no objections to being criticised, as I have generally found that criticisms are prompted by zeal for the work and not by malice towards those in charge of it.

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Maj. Eng. and Bt. Col.

WAGES OF LITERATURE.

Grossly Erroneous Opinions About the Trade of Writing—Some of Them Corrected by Particular Examples.

It is surprising how many absurd and extravagant opinions are held regarding profits of the pen. Even our most celebrated authors, those having an European as well as a National reputation, have not made very much money. Where their works have had immense sales, the publishers here done far better than they. Those have secured, as they generally do, the lion's share. Take "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for example. Hardly any book since the invention of printing has sold so enormously in the same time. Nearly two millions of copies have been printed, including all the languages into which it has been translated, and there is still a fair demand, and there will be, probably, for many, many years, as new generations will want to read a work of such tremendous reputation. Harriet Beecher Stowe has not grown rich by it, as has been supposed. I learn from what should be good authority that, up to date, she has not received over $35,000 from it, not excepting the price paid her by Dr. Bailey for its publication in the *National Era*, which price is understood to have been $3,000. It is a singular fact that very little was known of the story—it won no paaticular fame—while it was running through the *Era*, and that the question of putting it between covers was debated some time before the matter was fully determined. The different publishers of "Uncle Tom," the world over, are reported to have cleared by their endless editions from $700,000 to $800,000. Longfellow, the most popular American poet, and quite as popular in Great Britain as here, has not had from his works more that $60,000. He is independent in circumstances—probably worth $150,000 to $200,000—but the greater part of this has come to him through his wife, long since deceased, who was rich in her own right. It should be remembered, too, that he has been writing all his life most industriously, and that he is now seventy. Emerson, the most original thinker in the Republic, whose works have been translated into many modern languages, has not made from his remarkable little volumes over $20,000. He has gained nearly as much more by lecturing; and yet, by excellent management, which one might not expect from the high idealist, and by a severe philosophy of a practical sort, he continues to live on his small property. Bryant is often cited as an instance of a rich author. He is rich, but not by authorship. He has made considerable money by assisting in the publication of and lending his name to divers works of a popular kind; but the great bulk of his fortune has come to him from his half ownership of the *Evening Post*, one of the most profitable newspapers in the country. All the money he has directly earned by his pen outside of journalism, would not exceed, in all probability, $25,000, notwithstanding his estate is estimated at $500,000. Hawthorne, who stands foremost among American authors, and who has contributed more than any one of our countrymen to give American literature a distinct reputation, was poor to his dying day, and might have suffered but for his appointment to the Consulship at Liverpool by his friend, President Pierce. As the place is lucrative, and as he held it for four years, he put some money in his purse, which enabled him to travel in Europe after his resignation, and to add to his material comfort in various ways. Lowell is independent in circumstances—no thanks to his fine poetry and essays, however. His highly artistic temperament is disposed to indolence (?), but if it were not, he never could have coined his brain into dollars enough to live as he has lived—elegantly, though modestly and rationally.

Whittier, charming poet that he is, has within a few years earned something by cultivating the Muse; but, if he had not, from the beginning, pursued a rigorous economy, he might have come to want. Like most thrifty New Englanders, he owns his own house, and beneath its humble roof it is said that he has sometimes subsisted—he is a bachelor, you know—on $500 a year. Such often are the wages of poetry.

Holmes is well off by the practice of the medical profession, by marriage and inheritance, albeit not by poems, lectures, novels, nor Autocrats of the Breakfast Table. All that he has written has not brought him $15,000, and, but for his independence, he would not have felt able to give so much of his time as he has given to miscellaneous literature. Bayard Taylor, although he has made, perhaps, $50,000 by his writings—his books of travel having been very popular—has sufficient income to sustain him without regular labor. A very large part of his capital is invested in the *Tribune*, and as the paper wisely intends to pay for its new and very extensive buildings before resuming dividends, he has gone upon the editorial staff at $5,000 per annum, which he would have not have done, probably, had not the dividends been interrupted. Notwithstanding his connections with the *Tribune* as correspondent for a quarter of a century, this is the first time he has been regularly on the home staff.

I might go through the whole list of literatures in the country without being able to point out one who has earned enough by his calling to render him independent. Dr. J. G. Holland is frequently named as an author who has amassed wealth. His books have sold as largely as those of any American writer, and, whatever may be thought of his ability, he still has a vast reading constituency. He is not at all rich in the New York sense; he may be worth $250,000, but most of this he got by his partnership in the Springfield *Republican*, which he disposed of some time before he came here to reside. George Wm. Curtis, dainty, eloquent and scholarly, is dependent on his salary from the Harpers, so is Mr. William D. Howell dependent upon his editorship of the *Atlantic*; Brete Harte, T. B. Aldrich, James Parton, J. T. Trowbridge, R. H. Stoddard, T. W. Higginson, mainly upon fugitive writing, while Grant White has a place in the Custom House; E. C. Stedman is a stock broker, and other authors are obliged, more or less, to do practical things in order to support the luxury of literature.

If such men, enjoying a national reputation, and unquestionable talent, not to say genius, and the prestige of success likewise, are poor, what hope is there for the younger and little known writers of the day, whatever their capacity, industry and culture? Writing is the poorest of poor trades; and they who prosper by it are exceptional. While many gain a livelihood by it in the journalistic field, and in editorial positions, they gain it at a prodigious expense of nervous and mental force. In any other calling, very few of them who would not do better financially with far less waste.

REAL BOWS TO THE IDEAL.

An Actress Breaks Her Matrimonial Engagement for a Stage One.

One of the most charming young actresses—although not a leading one in any sense—who ever appeared in New York, says a letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, recently broke off a marriage engagement under circumstances that are creditable to her heart and head. When she determined to become an actress she was the recipient of the attentions of a young physician residing then and now in the West. Their courtship resulted in a marriage engagement. While she was preparing for the stage under efficient teachers in this city, the young doctor sought to dissuade her from the project, but she was resolute and determined. When she made her first appearance her fiancee was present. The part was a subordinate one, but the young actress made as much out of it as any one could have done, but her lover's prejudice against the stage continued, and was fanned into flame by the opposition of his family. The actress in the meantime persevered in her endeavors to acquit herself creditably in her new profession, but was tortured inwardly by the appeals of her intended. She truly loved him, and was ready for any ordinary sacrifice on his account, but he had made it an indispensable condition to marriage that she should abandon the stage. Her ambition to become a successful actress overcame her willingness to make the required agreement. About two weeks ago she summoned the young doctor to the city. They met as an engaged couple—they parted disengaged. The girl frankly stated that she wished to ascend the scale and become a leading actress, and, if her accepted suitor was dissatisfied, she proposed their engagement should be terminated. He assented, and now there is another actress resolved to win fame in her profession ere she takes a husband to her heart.

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WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
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Senior Member of the Firm of
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NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
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FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
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National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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110 MARKET STRET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12. 1876.

CARD OF WILLIAM SEMPLE TO HIS MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We desire to return our thanks to our many friends and patrons for their increased and very liberal patronage during the season just ended, giving us assurance of what for the past 23 years it has been our utmost endeavor to do, to give at all times the very best value possible for the money, has been fully appreciated. Our sales being active all the year round, we have no "Closing-out Sales," no accumulation of old goods, but everything marked the lowest at once, with New Goods from which to select every week, and during July and August we shall offer Special Good Bargains in Dress Goods and Dress Silks, in latest novelties of English, French and American manufacture, Housekeeping and Domestic Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Each Department being separate and distinct in itself and under charge of a superintendent, the wants of our patrons are specially noted and receive most careful and prompt attention.

New Dress Goods.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 25c,
Plain and Twilled Debeges,
Worth one-third more.

At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c,
Special Bargains in Summer Plaid
Worth one-half more.

At 25 and 37½c, an
Extra Bargain in Poplee Silks,
Worth one-half more.

At 12½ cents.
Choice Line of Dress Lawns.

At 12½c and upward,
Fine Dress Linens and Batistes,
Worth one-third more.

At 25 to 75c, beautiful line of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Worth fully one-half more.

At 5c to $2.00, extra qualities in Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 75c to $4.50 extra fine qualities Black Silks, worth just one-third more.
At $1, fine Brown Dress Silks, assorted shades.
At $1 12½, choice shades in Colored Dress Silks, extra fine qualities.

Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year 25c.

Ladies' Linen Suits.

Extra inducements are offered in a choice assortment of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and in made-up Suits of Summer materials at very low prices.

Sacques, Capes, Shawls.

Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes; Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Jackets; new Plain and Fancy Striped Shawls.

Calico and Percale Waists.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' White Waists.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Calico Waists.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Percale Waists.

New Underwear.

A great variety of styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear, of very best materials and makes, at extra low prices.
Infants' wear of every description at the lowest prices.

White Goods.

Extra good bargains in an unexcelled assortment of White Goods of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's, Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.

Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys at much less than usual prices.

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Domestic Goods.

In Domestic Goods special bargains are offered, to the prices of which we respectfully invite attention.

CALICOS

At 4½c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
At 5c, new styles and best makes of Calicos.
At 6½c, the best makes and choice of styles in Calicos.

Towelings.

At 6¼ and 8½c, extra good heavy Crashes.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in all-Linen Towels.

Bleached Muslins.

Superior value in Bleached Muslins in every grade and a reduction has been made in Bleached and Unbleached sheetings.

Red Quilts.

Extra good bargains in White Bed Quilts, the prices on which are now 25 to 50 cents each less than formerly.

Irish Linen Remnants.

Special bargains in a few remnants of Irish Linens, fully 50 per cent. less than real value.
At 12½c, all shades in Grass Cloths.

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Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, in wood, leather and zinc, all sizes, very cheap.

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Furnishing Goods.

The most wonderful success has attended our sale of

Unlaundried Shirts.

In the different grades, showing them to be rather better value than usual. Another new line of those very fine Shirts

At $1 00,

Guaranteed and stamped Wamsutta muslin, 3-ply Linen fronts and Cuffs and perfect fitting.

At 75 Cents,

An Unlaundried Shirt with 1500 Linen Front and full Cuffs, good muslin, a special bargain.

At 70 Cents,

A full dressed White Shirt—extra good bargain.

Sun Umbrellas.

On our counters will be found special good bargains in Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Edgings and Insertings.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful assortment at much less than usual prices.

Hats and Bonnets.

New styles Hats and Bonnets at lowest prices.

Linen Embroideries.

Linen Embroideries in new designs, and Insertings to match, at low prices.

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Attention is directed to the following:
LADIES' AND MISSES'
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
Latest shapes, at 25, 50, 75c and $1.
SMALL BOYS' STRAW HATS,
At 25, 50, 75c and $1.
Tarlatan Trimmed Sun Hats.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
Closing out at 25, 50, 75 and $1 per Spray.
100 PIECES
COLORED SASH RIBBONS,
At 25c per yard.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons,
From No. 3 to No. 12—never so low before.
Llama Lace Sacques and Points
AT HALF PRICE.
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas
BELOW COST.
BARGAINS IN
Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves
ON COUNTER.
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FINANCIAL.

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 13, 1876.

The change in the atmosphere from torrid heat to something more temperate has had some little effect on banking affairs, as we find some improvement in the demand for money, but still there is room for more. Half yearly settlements are now in order, and not much will be done until that work is over. Our banks are all in a healthy condition, having weeded out all or nearly all of their bad debts and charged them up to profit and loss account. Real estate continues dull and of no sale at anything but fair prices.

—My idea of a monetary plan is, that it should be separate and apart from a Treasury system. The business of a Secretary of the Treasury is simple; he has to regulate expenditures and improve income, so as to make both ends meet. * * * If the country were to depend upon coin absolute as a sole means of resumption, it could not maintain its credit for a single hour. To barter a dollar of coin for a dollar of paper—to so forshorten credit that a metallic dollar may extinguish a paper dollar—is not what commerce asks for. Resumption is the work of a skillful pilot, not the business of a wrecker; it operates as a cause, and follows prosperity as an effect.

The "Kelley-Carey-Baird convertible bond" can afford no relief. It asks that the promise itself shall be accepted for the thing promised. It is simply a plan of finance with pay-day left out. Such a currency is financial incest, for it is the offspring of its own loins. It is a delusion to suppose that a money of mere paper will add anything to the wealth of a nation. The currency of sound trade is a natural volume following a business conducted successfully, and it cannot be forced before its time. A money of paper—of statute law—unlike metallic money or that which is equivalent, becomes, in the hour of greatest need, immovable and unproductive, and it is only consummate, when it transfers something underlying or behind it. As Thomas Carlysle, in his quaint way, gives the substantial thought: "It was a shrewd and valuable suggestion which an ancient drover made to the world, when tired of driving his wearied ox to market for trade, he turned him into a stall, and simply took his weight and value upon a piece of paper and carried *that* to market, where it passed from hand to hand, until it was presented by the consumer as an order for the ox. Hence arose the multitude of paper devices for transferring property by bills of exchange, checks and bank notes, and hence the whole growth of modern commerce."

—In Philadelphia the bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a very general decrease in the amounts of the several items. The loans decreased $13,447, the national bank notes $375,760, the amount due from banks $588,237, the amount due to banks 258,876, the deposits $716,360, and circulation $1,115, while specie increased $142,944 and reserve $206,-814. The business at bank showed an increase in clearings to the amount of $6,330,-063 and in balances of $8,404. The changes here noted are comparatively unimportant, and indicate no change in the bank movement or in the situation of the money market.

—Government bonds were in fair demand for reinvestment of interest yesterday, but prices were not in every instance maintained. The long 6s of 1881, the new 5 per cents and the 10-40s were each off ⅛, and the 5-20s of 1865, now, were ⅛ higher. Gold ruled all day at 111⅞@111¾, and sterling exchange in currency was steady at 5.47.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Nasser to M. Nasser in trust, May 31, 1876: 60 acres in Richland township.....$
Wm. S. Williams to Mary B. Campbell, June 21, 1876; 7 acres and 8 perches in Plum township, $1
Jas. W. Campbell to S. W. Williams, June 23, 1876; the above tract.....$1
Geo. Palfrey et ux. to Geo. W. Crede, Jr., September 28, 1875; lot on Lake street, Twenty-seventh ward, city.....$1,050
John Payne et ux. to Sarah J. Stewart, October 13, 1874; 129 acres and 76 perches in Jefferson township.....$50
John A. Moore et ux. to Archibald Wallace, June 30, 1876; two lots on Henry street, Fourteenth ward, city.....$2,900
Joseph H. Hill to Archibald Wallace, June 13, 1876; the above lots.....$1
Andrew Taylor et ux. to John McCleary, May 1, 1876; the half of a lot on Fifth avenue, McKeesport.....$1,600
Lewis Nobbs et ux. to Aaron Bebbin, May 15, 1872; part of lot 26 in Patterson's plan, Sixteenth ward, city.....$250
C. C. Townsend trustee to David Hutchison, July 11, 1876; 11 lots on Victory street, Sixth ward, city.....$
T. H. Robertson et ux. to J. and H. Mays, March 30, 1876; 159 acres and 58 perches, in Elizabeth township.....$
J. T. McKnight et ux. to Jas. Waddle et al. September 2, 1868; lot in West Mansfield.....$700
Jas. Waddle to M. Dorsin, November 21, 1868; the undivided half of above lot.....$380

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by Telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120	10-40's	117¾
" 1865	116¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865 new	117½	New 5 per cents	117¾
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	118

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	107½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14½	Union Pacific	62½
R. I.	97	Toledo & Wabash	23
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	140
St. Paul	41	Adams Express	110½
Do. Pref	71½	American Express	68½
Michigan Southern	55¾	U. S. Express	79½
Do. Central	42¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Pacific Mail	19½
Do. Preferred	66¾	Port Wayne	102½
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	87½	Iron Mountain	17
Pacific Mail	21¾		
Western Union Tel.	79½		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (A)	46¾
Reading (S)	46½	Empire do. (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	138½	L. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	100
Oil Creek (S)	9¾	P. C. & S. L. 7's (B)	86¾
Lehigh Valley (A)	57¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, July 12, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½. The customs receipts were $175,000. Prime mercantile paper 3@5. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $382,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was steady at 489@489½. Gold was weak, opening at 111¾ and closing at 111¾. The carrying rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were firm and higher, with an active demand, especially for Northwest, St. Paul and Michigan Central. State securities were steady. The stock market, outside of Western Union, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Michigan Central, which were strong and higher, and United States Express, which declined 1 per cent., was dull and uninteresting, the heat being too intense for extended operations. The transactions were only 52,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 25,000 Lake Shore, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 120; 5-20s '65, 117; do. new, 117½; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 125¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 25½; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 85½; American Express, 68; United States Express, 79; New York Central, 107½; Erie, 14; do. preferred, 19; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 138; Michigan Central, 49½; Panama, 35; Union Pacific, 62½; Lake Shore, 55½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 66½; C., C. & I., 4¾; Rock Island, 108½; New Jersey Central, 72½; St. Paul, 40½; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 23; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 13¾; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 113½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific bonds, 103½; Union Pacific land grant, 102½; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 94½.

LONDON, 5 P. M., July 12.—Consols: money 94½; account 94⅝; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do. of '67, 108½; new 5s, 107½; 10-40s, 107½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 12½; do preferred, 18¾.

PARIS, July 12.—Rentes 104f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—United States new 5s 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

General business continues dull as it usually is during July, and the recess is not spelt has not been favorable to the trade, which at best is very much depressed. The oil refining business is an exception to the general rule; it is unusually active just now, and what is equally as important, refiners have a fair margin for profit. We are in hope, however, that trade is from, nails, and winds w glass, will revive considerably this fall, and that there will be a general improvement in our leading manufacturing interests.

APPLES—New crop, the supply of which has just about been equal to the demand, are selling at from $2,50@3,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—Very dull; navies quoted nominally at 90c@1 per bu.

BUTTER—Continues dull, and no improvement can reasonably be expected until after the hot weather subsides. The consumption has been considerably curtailed, and the Butter coming forward must of necessity be very soft, which of course injures the sale; prices remain about as last quoted, 14@16 for prime to choice solid packed, in small packages.

BERRIES—Raspberries, $1@1 ₱ stand of 2 bush.; Cultivated Blackberries, 10@12½c ₱ quart box.

CHEESE—Is oilish in tone, and sc may be regarded as the ruling price for prime Ohio Factory to the trade.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the supply is only fair, it appears to be in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and drooping. Fresh receipts, guaranteed as such, quoted at 11@12.

FLOUR—There is a very fair demand for good standard flours, although the market is weak, in sympathy with the recent decline in Wheat. Quotations may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6@6,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,25@7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50@9,50.

Rye Flour, $4,50@5.

GROCERIES—There is no falling off in the demand for Sugars, and the market is reported firm at the recent sharp advance; it was generally expected that prices would rule high, but the advance has been much greater than was looked for. For the other leading grocery staples the demand continues light, and prices unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Carolina	6¼@7¾		

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	11 a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. New crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 65	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	60@ 65	Imperial	45a55
		Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (B pkgs)	20½
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is no inquiry for Wheat here, and notwithstanding the supply is light, it is fully equal to the demand—prices nominally unchanged. The Oat market is firmer, the commence of a light supply and decreased receipts, and some dealers predict an advance; 32a33c for mixed and 34a35c for white—prime western white, 36c. The inquiry for Corn is not as brisk as it was last week, but the supply is small, and prices are sustained. Shelled quotable at 53@56c for fair mixed to prime yellow; sales of Ear within the past few days at 55c. There is some inquiry for Rye, and but little offering; quoted at 75a75c.

HAY—Baled quoted on track at $16@15 for No. 1 timothy; receipts continue light and the market is growing firmer.

MILL FEED—There is rather more inquiry for Bran and prices are better, $12@13; middlings and chopped feed unchanged at $18@20.

POTATOES—Continue in right supply and prices are still maintained, $4@4,50 per bbl for new crop.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog product was rather firmer in tone to-day in sympathy with the western advices, but there was no change made in prices.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21,50
Do. Canvased	15	Short Cut do	21 50
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvased	10¾	Lard, Ref for summer use—tr'ns	13
Bel Bacon S. C	—	Do. ——¼ bbls	13¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ——kits	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.	13	Do. ——¼ pails	15¾
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	4¾	Do. 3 lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 3 lb do	15¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Ham, sugar-cured	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	1,600 "	200 cars.
Hogs	120 "	42 "
Sheep	99 "	88 "
Total	612 "	429 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

One of the most noticeable features in connection with the market is the largely increased arrivals of local stock, 98 cars in excess of the preceding week; in through consignments there was but little difference, 258 cars against 252 cars. In the New York market was considerably better, and but for the improvement there, our market, in view of this largely increased offerings, would have been much worse than it was. Philadelphia buyers were slow to buy unless at concessions of ½ a cent, but with New York and country buyers there was a fair competition, and holders were only forced to sell at a reduction of about 25c per cwt. In view of the heavy supply and extreme hot weather, which, by curtailing the consumption of beef has a depressing influence on business, the market was all that could be desired, notwithstanding as already stated, prices ruled from 20 to 25c per cwt lower.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 Steers			5,25a5,50
Good 1,200@1,300 Steers			4,75a5,12
Good 1,100@1,200 Steers			$4,00@4,75
Stockers 700@900 lbs			3,00a3,50
Cows, Bulls and Stags			2,00a4,00

Sales for the week, 2,266 head, preceding week, 7317; showing a very decided improvement. The average quality was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of big, coarse stock, having leather flesh quality, hence good cattle did not decline as much as lower grades, to which reference has just been made.

SHEEP.

The run on Monday and Tuesday was heavy, unusually so, but the market was moderately active at a decline of about 50c ₱ cwt from the closing prices of last week. To-day the market was worse than either of the two preceding days, with the market ruling dull as we close our report, and if the arrivals during the remainder of the week abound 38c. anything like what they were during the past two or three days, a still further shrinkage in prices is not improbable; however we look for light receipts from this up until Saturday or Sunday.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 lbs			4,50a4,75
Good 85a90 lbs			4,12a4,40
Good 75a80 lbs			3,75a4,00
Fair 70a75 lbs			3,50a3,60
Common 70a75 lbs			3,00a3,25
Inferiors, according to quality			2,00a3,50
Lambs, 40a60 lbs			4,00a5,25

HOGS.

The arrivals on Sunday being a little larger than for some days preceding, the market was offish on Monday, prices declining about ¼ cent. Yesterday and to-day, however, the receipts were light, unusually so, prices were advanced on light weights, while heavy hogs sold slowly at former rates. There is now but very little difference between light and heavy hogs, and it is because there is more inquiry for the former and less for the latter in consequence of the hot weather. It is also worthy of notice that hogs are bringing much better prices here this week than in Buffalo.

QUOTATIONS.

Light Philadelphia hogs			7,05a7,10
Heavy Philadelphia Hogs, 280a400 lbs			6,90a7,00
Light, smooth Yorkers, 190@220 lbs			6,80a7,00
Heavy Yorkers, 220a240 lbs			6,65a6,75
Roughs			5,00a6,00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Business Decline.

The eight chief cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Pittsburgh have transacted less business during the first half of 1876 than was transacted at New York alone during the first five months of 1873. Compared with last year the decrease in values exchanged is less than the decline in prices in every city except New York. For the first time, the progress of commerce during a half a year in all parts of the country may be traced, which a week after that half year closes, in the ordinary reports of a single journal. The following statement of aggregate clearings is for 6 months ending June 30 at Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Pittsburgh, add for twenty-six weeks ending July 1 at the other cities:

	1876.	1875.	Per cent.
New York	$16,182,490,279	$13,222,183,067	—16.85
Philadelphia	1,133,999,862	1,102,279,254	† 2.87
Boston	1,119,577,527	1,249,781,047	—10.40
Chicago	962,512,619	902,414,720	† 6.62
St. Louis	541,819,805	548,720,484	— 9.50
Cincinnati	382,240,416	360,912,960	† 7.94
New Orleans	234,182,469	280,220,521	† 1.67
Pittsburgh	110,343,608	111,944,762	— 1.43
	$18,197,171,345	16,478,835,767	—14.54

In the last column the per centage of gain or loss in each city is given. Of the decline in New York about $848,000,000, or 4¼ ₱ cent, of the half yearly clearings in 1873, is due to the decrease of 11,000,000 ₱ cent in the value of stocks. The decline in prices was from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1876, about 10 per cent. Thus it appears that, besides shrinkage in stock transactions, there has been at New York a small decrease in business measured by quantities, at Boston no change in consequence, at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh a fair increase, and at Philadelphia and New Orleans an increase of more than 10 per cent. In the aggregate, deducting stock transaction at New York, the decline has been somewhat less than the decline in prices.—*N. Y. Public.*

Liability of Commission Houses.

By recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts the contested question of liability of commission houses to pay the full amount of insurance policies, in case of fire and default of the companies to pay, has been settled. This matter has been in litigation since the great Boston fire, and it is now decided that commission men do not guarantee the solvency of insurance companies.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

We have to report a continued strong market, both for Crude and Refined, and prices have still further advanced. Crude was quoted this p.m. as follows: United, $2,15@2,15½; Tidewater, $2,16½; Union, $2,12½; immediate shipment, $2,12½a2,13. Refined firm at an advance of one-fourth since yesterday. New York, 18½; Philadelphia, 18¾a18½; Baltimore, 16¾a16½; on cars here, 18¾ bid.

The Barrel market is firm with but few offering, sellers being impressed with the belief that prices will go still higher; countries, $1,20a1,25; city make, $1,35a1,40.

Forging.

LONDON, July 12.—Refined petroleum 11 1-2a11 3-4d.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Refined petroleum 34 1-2f.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton dull at 5 13-16@5 15-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 8d@10s; club 9s 10d@10s 4d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1 8s 3d@8d. Flour 21¼a24s. Corn 25¾s. Oats 3s 3-4@3s. Barley 35s. Peas 36s. Clover seed 50s@55s. Lard 51s. Cheese 26¾s. Refined petroleum 12a 12½d; spirits 8s 3d@4.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Flour dull; extra $4a4,50; Minnesota family $5,20a6. Wheat less active and unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 58½@61c; mixed 54a58c. Oats quiet; white 32½a44c; mixed 28@32c. Rye 75@ $21a21,50. Lard 11¾a12¼c. Clover seed held at 17a18c. Whisky, western $1,14. Petroleum: crude 13½a22½c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 25a 27c; do firsts 21@24c; western extra 20a 22c; do first 18a19c. Cheese firm at 9a11c. Eggs quiet at 19a21c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Flour quiet and firm at $3,75a4,10; double $4,20a4,50; treble $4,75a6,10. Corn steady; mixed 56c; white 65; yellow 68c. Oats steady at 39a 42c. Corn meal quiet at $2,50a2,75. Hay quiet; prime $15; choice $20a21. Pork quiet at $21,75. Lard dull; tierce 12a12¼c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,13. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15½a18c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 8½ a9c; prime 9¾c. Rice quiet at 4a6½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; $1,05a1,15. Corn limited demand; 48a50c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye held at 72c. Barley: receipts liberal; 75a80c. Pork $20,50. Lard prime steam nominally 10¾a11c; kettle 12¾a13c. Bacon dull at 9a11¾a12c. Bulk meats quiet; held at 8¼a10¾a11c. Whisky quiet at $1,10.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 12.—Flour: quiet; super western $3,00a3,87½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4,50a6,50; White wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5,75; Illinois $6a8; St. Louis $6,62½a8,75; fancy Minnesota $7,00a9 25. Corn quiet; new mixed and yellow 60a65c. No. 2 oats and mixed 37¼a45c; rejected 31a38c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat $1a1,05. Corn firm at 48a49c. Rye nominal. Oats 38a39c. Pork $21,00. Bulke meats 8¾, 10¾all¼c. Bacon 9¾, 11¾a 12½c. Hams 14¾a15c. Lard 13¾a14c. Whisky $1,10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08¾; hard $1,06; No. 2 97¾c; No. 3 86½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 45c. Oats firmer; No. 2 28c. Rye dull and neglected; No 1 65c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 spring 70c; No. 3 49c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,27; No. 1 white Michigan $1,22; amber $1,15. Corn quiet; high mixed 50c; seller August 51c; low mixed and seller August 49c; no grade 48c; damaged 38c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan 32½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm at $4a5,00. Wheat quiet at $1,37¾. Corn firm at 41¾a42½c. Oats quiet at 28¾c. Rye quiet at 65c. Whisky firm at $1,11. Provisions: only small job demand.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Wheat dull; quotations entirely nominal. Corn a little better inquiry; easier; sales 13,000 bushels, mixed western 50 a 51c. Oats, rye and barley neglected. Canal freights weak; 6½c for wheat, and 5¾c, for corn to New York.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Cotton quiet at 10¾c; sales 250 bales; receipts 88; shipments 565. Flour firm. Corn quiet at 50@55c. Oats dull at 45a50c. Land dull at 12¾a13c. Bacon firm at 9¾a11¾a12¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 12.—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat $1,24; No. 1 white Michigan $1,46. Corn firmer; No. 2 held at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Beeves: receipts 2,460 head, against 2,600 head same day last week; quality good; market active and firm at a further advance of ½c at $1 per head; prices ranged at 9¾a10¾c; bulk of sales at 9¾a10¾c. Sheep: receipts 6,960 head, making 8,560 head for the two days, against 3,420 same time last week; market dull and weak, with a decline of ¼a½c on lambs, and fully ½c on sheep; the former range was 4a5½c for sheep, and 6a6c for lambs; fair to prime sheep generally sold at 5a5¾c; good to prime lambs 5¾a6c. Swine: receipts 4,270 head, making 6,040 for two days, against 6,340 same time last week; part of a car load of Ohio hogs 175 lbs alive.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; shipments 1,700 head; market fairly active and prices steady; sales chiefly shipping at $4,55a4,90; quotations: good to choice grades $4,60a5,25; through Texans $3a4; light stockers $3,60a3,90. Hogs: receipts 12,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; firm and active, about 10a15c higher; good to choice light and heavy $6,45a6,60; mixed and heavy $6,30a6,40; sales chiefly $6,50. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; yesterday 1,600; market weak; only sales at $3,50 a4,00.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Cattle: receipts 135 cars; total for the week 16,132 head, market slow, and prices a trifle to 25c weaker; fresh arrivals mainly through consignments, 178 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,200 head; total for the week 14,600 head; market dull and weak, and prices ½ a¾c off last week's quotations; sales of 13 cars. Hogs: receipts 1,400 head, total for the week 9,900 head; market fairly active; sales of 8 cars at $6,60@6,75 for heavy; Yorkers $6,70a6,75; fancy $7.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6,95a6,15. Bacon $6,00a6,25; butchers $6,10a6,30. Cattle: demand mainly for butchers grades; medium to fair native steers $4,50a4,75; pony $3,75a4,25; cows $3a 3,87½.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Hogs quiet; fair to good light $6,10a6,40; heavy $6,40a6,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Hogs: receipts 700; prices unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, July 12.—There is a steady but moderate demand for wool. The market continues quite free from the usual excitement this season. Prices rule quite low. New fleeces come forward slowly. Ohio and Pennsylvania are quoted at 30a38c; Michigan and Wisconsin 30a33c. Combing fleeces are dull at 40a45c, the latter choice medium, and fine delaine is in demand at 37c. Pulled wool is dull and in moderate demand at 25a 40c for super and X, the latter for choice main supers.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Business continued quiet with non-jobbing houses. Cotton goods were steady at unchanged prices. Medium prints were in fair demand. Five hundred cases of domestic dress goods were sold at auction in an hour and plain fabrics brought fair prices.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton steady at 11¾all 15 16c; futures steady; July 11¾a 11 29-32c; August 11 27-32all 1-2c, September 11 19-32a11 5-8c; October 11¾all 13-32c; November 11 9-32all 5-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—14 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 1 do, G. W. Glass; 2 do clay, Harbison & Co; 1 do, Star Fire Brick Co; 1 do, D. L. Co; 2 do coal, Pgh. Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R; 2 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do acid, Pgh. Ax. Wks; 3 do lumber, A. L. Shaffer; 1 do, E. Alcott; 2 do, E. Thompson S. Wks; 2 do, R. & H. Fulton; 3 do cinders, Carnagie Bros; 1 do bark, W. Flaccus & Son; 1 do bark, Mrs. Lapp; 25 brs soap, Johnson, E & Co; 60 bdls chairs, J. Milliken; 1 bbl cement, Wormser & Son; 5 trees hams, D. Jacobs; 1 do, J. Dunsmith; 2 do, Pgh. Mutual G Co; 118 bdls g hides, J. Callery & Co; 7 calves, W. Hoffman; 5 do, P. Vogt; 2 do, Pgh. Ax. W; 4 pkgs g ware, Gallinger & Co; 2 barrels s ine, Peter Hinchon; 1 case shoes, W. E. Schmertz & Co; 1 do, D. Hoanes; 2 do, H. F. Bruggerman; 25 bbls whiskey, M. Munhall; 20 bags wool, Luebbe & Bros; 3 casts wheels, W. Hare & Bro; 1 bbl tobacco, W. & D. Rinehart; 2 p cribs, W. B. McClain; 1 bbl eggs, S. McCain; 4 d churns, H. Langkamp; 1 bbl crackers, S. Mason & Co; 1 sc, J. Mullen; 1 bbl oakums, W. E. Junker; 60 bbls m dust, Birmingham B House Co; 20 bbls bungs, A. B. Mills.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 3 cars cooperage, J. & H. Hemphill; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1c stone ware, Beckfield & N; 9 boxes eggs, S. McClain; 1 car lumber, W. Peoples; 1 car staves, S. Bell; 1 do f seed, M. H. Suydam; 20 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 2 pkgs mdse, J. Campbell; 1 do, Reinemann & Bilger, Wotal; 23 do, G. Wetiach; lot ag implements, H. T. Price & Son; 2 cars wood, J. Reich; 1 car barley, Allen Brewery; 61 bbls paper, F. F. Kohen; 1 car flour, R. Knox & Son; 1 car s pipe, Chas. Brown; 1 car hay, Guyer & F; 1 bale wool, H. B. & J. H. Fullerton; 1 car flour, R. H. Gibson.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car flour, M. T. Brant; 2 do, Roberts & Co; 1 do, Shumaker & Co; 425 brs cheese, N. & Wormstelle, 2 car lee, Weir& Bros; 2 rolls leather, J. Finn; 1 do, R. Pflaum; 12 sks rags, J. Harrison; 1 car lumber, W. C. Byrd; 1 car staves, C. A. Wormstelle, 2 cars ice, Keystone I Co; 5 bbls g sugar, W. & D. Rinehart.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer m	8	J. W. Porter m	1
Lewis O. & P m	1		
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Byers McC & Co m	1	J Moorhead b	2
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P o	2	Jones & Lo	14
Lacy Fur o	20	Shoen'r B & Co o	31
Isabella Fur m	10		
Total			47

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Mullins & M o	3	E. Thomson S W m	9
Nimick & Co m	3	Isabella Fur o	12
Total			27

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 5 inches, and rising slowly; indications continue favorable for more rain. Weather hot and cloudy.

THE Exchange arrived from Cincinnati last evening, and, as will be seen by card, she is announced to return to-day. Capt. Wm. Kirker is in command, and the Maddy brothers are in charge of the office.

WE are authorized by Capt. John L. Rhoads to say that there is no truth in the report going the rounds that he had contracted for a new boat; moreover, he says he has no intention of doing anything of the kind.

THE Fannie Tatum, in command of Capt. Geo. D. Moore, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis to-morrow. She has considerable freight engaged already, and will have an announced. Mr. Jno. W. Elwell is in charge of the office.

WE inadvertently stated, in our issue of Monday, that the Coal Hill had been condemned, in place of the Lake Erie.

CAPT. JNO. R. CONWAY, an old and well-known steamboatman, but who has been engaged in the pork business, in Iowa, for some time past, is in the city.

CAPT. G. D. MOORE, of the Fannie Tatum, will be remembered by many in connection with the James Nelson, Orb, Bayard, and many other boats years ago. Captain Moore has been a resident of St. Louis for some time past, and we have seen but little of him since he moved away.

THE John L. Rhoads is en route from St. Louis, and is due here within the next few days. She will, no doubt, load for a return trip to St. Louis.

THE little steamer L. W. Krate was libeled at Keokuk on Thursday last, and is now in the hands of the U. S. Marshal.

IT is said that Capt. Dave Haney is bringing down the Dubuque Panhan from the Upper Missouri, and that soon after arriving at St. Louis he will start with the Katie P. Kountz for the vicinity of the Yellowstone river.

THE Phil Sheridan is to be dismantled at La Crosse. She was built at Cincinnati for the Wheeling trade by Captain Charlie Mohleman, of the Andes, who sold her to Captain W. F. Davidson, of Pittsburgh.

THE Dubuque *Herald* comments as follows on an occurance that frequently happens to those pivot bridges: The high wind forced the Tidal Wave to say to north of the bridge, fearing to venture in the jaws of death. This is the second time this season that the Tidal has been driven to the Wisconsin shore for protection against wind and bridge obstructions. The Mississippi River is becoming a terror to steamboatmen and lumbermen, on account of the many bridges that span the waters. Every few miles boats and rafts are compelled to run their heads on shore, and if they get through scot free it is owing to chance, as the most skilled pilot can not take his boat through the eye of a needle. Already this spring there has been in the neighborhood of $100,000 worth of property destroyed by bridge obstructions to the navigation of rivers, and it is about time that Congress should look into the interests of navigation.

A MEMPHIS paper says: Capt. W. B. Miller, of the Dean, has gone to New York to interview the Commodore. He expects to command the Dean again next season, and will if he wants to, though there are others more than anxious to do it.

THE St. Louis *Globe* is responsible for the following: Capt. Bill Burke's matrimonial venture did not come off at Dubuque, as was expected. The late intended "Papa" is a landholder, and the day before the nuptials was to take place was so fortunate as to strike a big lead on his ground, and immediately determined that his daughter should marry none but a Congressman, and so Capt. Willis Sharpstein is installing "My pa is going for me." He has the sympathies of a host of friends, on the Keokuk Northern

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are areas of rain, and warm southerly winds during the day, with slight changes in barometer, and followed by low temperature during the night.

A Hot Briny Foot Bath.

Elmer Gordon accidentally threw his ball into the salt works at the corner of Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny, about noon yesterday. He entered the works to get it, and started across a board lying on top of a large pan of boiling salt water. When near the middle the board broke and he fell into the hot brine and was very badly scalded about the legs and feet. He was carried to his home at the corner of Market and Franklin streets, and a medical aid summoned.

Not if the Court Knows Itself.

About one o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Jacob Miller, who resides on the New Brighton road, Allegheny, left his home to get a physician, one of the members of his family having been suddenly taken ill. When near the toll gate he noticed five men making preparations to stop him They lowered the gate across the road and gathered together at the side through which he must pass As soon as he was close enough to see all this Mr Miller sensibly turned about and went another way.

Arrest of an Abductor of Children

Last Friday a man took a little child, who resides at No. 139 Webster avenue, to Twenty-eighth street, where he offered to sell it for five dollars. A woman, suspecting something wrong, took the child from him, and soon after learning where it belonged, she returned it to the anxious parents An information was made before Mayor McCharles against the abductor, and yesterday afternoon officers Fred Faber and Bertges, of Allegheny, arrested John Kaiser, a rag peddler, on suspicion of being the party. He gave as an excuse that the child had followed him.

Mysterious Street Shooting.

Last evening about seven o'clock a shooting affair occurred on North avenue, at the foot of Poplar street, Allegheny. A buggy containing two men, and a buckwagon with three men, were being driven along the avenue along side of each other. The occupants of the vehicles were apparently quarreling. When Poplar street was reached one of the men in the buggy fired a pistol at the occupants of the buckwagon, one of whom was struck. The buggy was then rapidly driven towards Chestnut street, closely pursued by the other party, who could not learn how seriously the man was hurt.

Six Months' Mortality.

At the session of the Allegheny Health Committee last night City Physician Cole reported that there had been 488 deaths, 278 males and 210 females, during the past six months. There were also 27 cases of small-pox in that time. He had vaccinated 55 persons and made 291 visits to the small-pox hospital.

A communication was received from the Odorless Excavating Company asking permission to work during the hours of daylight. Heard and referred to Committee, consisting of Messrs. McGuire, Wilby and Wilhelm.

Death of Mr. John Hoffer.

On Tuesday morning, at his residence, in the Eleventh ward, the sickness of Mr. John Hoffer, an old and much respected citizen, terminated in death. Mr. H came to this city nearly fifty years ago, and has raised his family here. He has always been an exemplary and useful citizen, serving as the City Councils; an active member of the Order of Odd Fellows. His patriotism was illustrated by his volunteering at the age of sixty-one to serve in the Twenty-ninth Regiment P. V. He suffered for three months the hardships of the famous or infamous Libby Prison. He has also been an efficient member of the school board. His death, although at a ripe old age, will be generally lamented as of a most respected and useful citizen.

CLORIC CASUALTIES

Coup de Soliels Occuring Yesterday.

About noon yesterday Wm. A. Lindsay, a roller in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips mill, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, became very ill from the effects of the heat, and started to walk to his home. After going a short distance he fell to the ground insensible. He was removed to Gerst's hotel, where he boarded, and there he expired. He leaves a wife. The coroner was notified and held an inquest, the verdict of which was in accordance with the above facts.

A Wylie avenue dry goods merchant was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday on Ohio street, Allegheny. He was taken home and will probably recover.

Daniel F. Sherry, Esq., one of the well known clerks in Controller Snodgrass' office, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon. He was taken home in a carriage, and was reported as improving last night.

UNSAFE OPERATION.

Noonday Effort to Rob a Safe in Allegheny.

A daring attempt was made at noon yesterday to rob the safe in Clark & Co.'s grocery store, at the corner of Ohio and Middle streets, Allegheny. The clerks were all at standing at the front door looking at the Orangemen's procession, when a young man stepped in at the side door, on Middle street, and at once proceeded to the safe, the key being in the door. The lock, however, is a peculiar one, requiring the key to be turned twice before the door can be opened. This the young man did not know of, and therefore he was unable to get the door open. While he was working at it Mr. Clark happened to go back into the store, and captured him. Marshal was then summoned, and the operator was lodged in the lock-up. He gives his name as George Norris and says that he has been living in the East End, Pittsburgh, for several weeks past. He will have a hearing to-day.

OIL CONFLAGRATION

A 24,000 Barrel Tank at Millerstown —Destruction of the Cosmos Works.

Intelligence was received at the office of the Columbia Conduit Oil Company, in this city, yesterday, that a 24,000 barrel tank belonging to them, located at Millerstown, Butler county, had been struck by lightning on Tuesday evening and totally consumed. The tank was full at the time, and the loss will therefore reach $51,000, which was fully insured.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the office of the agitator at the Cosmos refinery, on Negley's Run, ignited in some mysterious way. The nearest alarm box was in East Liberty, a long way off, and no alarm was given. The fire spread to the company's warehouse, containing 3,000 empty barrels which were all consumed. Five tanks, containing 15,000 barrels of crude oil, and one containing 5,000 barrels of refined oil ready for shipment, were also destroyed. The total loss is about $25,000, fully insured.

CITY PROPERTY.

Committee Meeting Last Night—The Chute Nuisance at the Point.

The City Property Committee held a meeting last night, Mr. Hunter presiding.

The sub-Committee on Unimproved Property reported that the chute erected by the Odorless Excavating Company at the Point is a nuisance, and that the committee has no power to allow it to remain nor to let it for the purpose for which it was erected.

Mr. R. M. O'Neill moved that the special committee notify the parties owning the chute to remove the same within five days, and in default of such removal, to direct the City Attorney to take legal measures for the removal. Adopted.

Mr. G. L. Braun appeared before the committee and by permission made a statement. He said that the company with which he was connected proposed to erect a dump pier, and in doing so protect the bank, which is all "made ground," from washes by a rise. City dumpage on this pier shall be free, but the parties erecting it shall have the right to charge ten cents per load for all garbage, as it would cost this sum to have the contents of vaults dumped from the pier. The company erecting it shall retain it for three years and then turn it over to the city.

On motion of Mr. Kettenberg the special committee was directed to inquire into the advisability of erecting such a pier; and if in their opinion it is advisable that the draft of an ordinance to that effect be prepared.

Adjourned.

THE LAST RITES.

Obsequies of the Late Benjamin Singerly.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Benjamin Singerly took place yesterday at nine o'clock. A large concourse of people, friends and relatives of the deceased assembled to assist in the performance of the last sad rites, completely filling the spacious hall and parlor of his late residence, and crowding the street and sidewalks in front of the building.

Dr. Dr. Kerr, of the *United Presbyterian*, opened the religious exercises by reading a selection from the Psalms, and followed with an appropriate discourse on the life of the deceased.

Dr. Dr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, then addressed the friends in the house of mourning, reviewing the life of Mr. Singerly, with whom he had a personal acquaintance extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century. After dwelling upon the uncertainties of life and the lessons taught by the sudden death, the reverend gentleman concluded with an impressive prayer. The remains were enclosed in an elegant casket, which was almost entirely obscured by floral tributes, some of which were most beautiful in design.

After the services had been concluded, the remains were carried to the hearse by the following pall-bearers: Hon. W. C. McCarthy, John Marshall, T. J. Duncan, J. A. Sargent, H. M. Darlington, J. Torrens, Joseph Jenks, and A. H. English. The cortege was composed of over fifty carriages, which proceeded to the Allegheny Cemetery, where the remains were committed to their last resting place.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be made.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Yesterday's Celebration of the Battle of the Boyne.

A Splendid Display and a Peaceful Parade of the Orangemen—Banners Thrown to the Breeze Without a Storm —A Full Description of the Parade.

Yesterday was the 186th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and in accordance with established custom, the Orangemen of this city celebrated it by parading the principal streets. Fortunately the thermometer had tired of climbing up into and above the nineties, as it had been doing for several days immediately preceding, and therefore, although it was still hot, the paraders suffered much less from the heat than it was feared they would.

The displays of this organization have always been a matter of general interest; but increased attention to them has been caused in this city this year by the contest between the Orange and Catholic societies in regard to the parade on the Fourth. It will then not be amiss to recount some historical facts pertaining to the institution.

The organization was formed in the North of Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of counteracting the Roman Catholic secret association, known as "Defenders," or "Ribbon Men." It is composed exclusively of Protestants, and associates itself in honor of King William III, Prince of Orange, whose name they bear "as supporters of his glorious memory."

WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

To show what his memory is, we briefly state his history. He was born at the Hague, November 4, 1650, and died at Kensington, March 8, 1702. He was the son of William II., Prince of Orange, and Mary of England, eldest daughter of Charles I. His father died eight days before his birth, at a time when the fortunes of the family were at the lowest ebb. His mother's family had been deprived of the British throne, and her father executed; and but two months before William's birth his uncle Charles II. had been defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar. The early death of William II. had put a stop to the attempt of the house of Orange to obtain despotic control of Holland, and the power was thrown into the hands of the Louvestein party. Upon the treaty of 1654 between the Dutch and English, the former were compelled to pass a decree, declaring that they would never elect the Prince of Orange to the office Stadtholder, Admiral, or Captain General of the United Provinces. The attack on Holland by France and England in 1672 brought about a complete change of parties, and William was immediately appointed Captain and Admiral General of the provinces. At first the allies were everywhere successful, but the ability of William so far restored the condition of the Dutch that France and England offered to make him despotic ruler of his country. He refused, and continued the war until he had defeated the allies and obtained a favorable peace. In 1677 he united England and married Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York.

The Prince of Orange was regarded as the natural head of the Protestant party, and it was supposed that his wife would succeed regularly on the British throne. Dissatisfaction at the machinations of James II, who was endeavoring to restore the Roman Catholic religon, having become general, William, in 1688, was invited to enter England with an army. He accepted the invitation, and arriving after two attempts, with a large army, James was deserted by the church and nobility, and compelled to flee to France, where he was given a pensioner of Louis XIV. In February, 1689, a convention of the estates of the realm made William and Mary

KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Later the estates of Scotland followed the same example. Civil war broke out in Scotland, the Highlanders declaring in favor with success. James then repaired to Ireland, where he was widely welcomed, and soon had possession. In May, 1689, England declared war against France, and entered the coalition of Germany, Spain, Holland and other States and Kingdoms, against Louis XIV. The war in Ireland during 1689 was favorable to James. In 1690 William took command in person in Ireland and at the battle of the Boyne (July 1st, old style, July 12th, new style,) defeated James, and compelled him to flee to Dublin, and from there to France.

The Irish war did not end, however, until 1691, when William, having gone to the Continent, Ginkill took command and completely defeated the Catholics. An attempt of Louis XIV to effect the restoration of James II, was defeated in 1692. In 1697 the war of the Allies upon Louis was ended by the peace of Ryswick.

In December, 1694, Mary died and William reigned alone. During his reign the Bank of England was established, the modern system of finance introduced, and ministerial responsibility recognized. The liberty of the press was established, a standing army constitutionally formed, and the independence of the judiciary secured. The English constitution was placed on a firm basis, and has remained unshaken ever since. William was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting in February 1702.

Such, briefly, is the history of William Prince of Orange. He is described by Hume as having been "silent and thoughtful, given to hear and to inquire; of a sound and steady understanding firm in what he once resolved or once denied; thoroughly intent on business, and little on pleasure."

The organization of Orangemen in Great Britain is

AN OFFICIAL SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY,

formed for the support and defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the Protestant religion, the laws of the country, the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the succession to the throne in the present royal family, so long as it remains Protestant. In the United States its objects are, of course, somewhat modified, and while retaining the distinctive characteristics and traditions of the original organization partakes more of a benevolent and less of a political nature.

The organization of the society in Ireland was the signal for deadly contests, the bitterest enmity existing between the members and the Catholic associations. In 1828, a bloody fight took place between them in the north of Ireland, and a similar one followed in 1828. In 1835 Orange lodges were found by a parliamentary investigation in 34 regiments of the British army, and in 1839, the Imperial Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland, was compelled to dissolve the institution in Ireland. In 1845, it was revived, and is still widely diffused in the British Islands, though its processions are there forbidden by law. It was introduced into the United States in 1825, and has now some 200,000 members there, where its processions are not illegal, and where its political influence is very great. Attacks upon their processions, however, are of frequent occurrence.

In the country the Orangemen have numerous lodges. The bitterness of feeling which they have encountered in the Old World is not lacking here, either. The great strife in New York in 1871, is doubtless well remembered by all our readers. Then the procession, which was escorted by a large body of police and militia, was attacked by the Fenian assailants, were repulsed, and sixty of their number killed, besides many wounded on both sides.

In this city frequent attacks have been made upon the processions, but never with serious results.

THE PROCESSION

yesterday was composed exclusively of Pittsburgh lodges, with one exception, the Allegheny True Blue Lodge No. 29. The procession was commanded by Jos. Scott, Chief Marshal, who had the following assistants: W. J. Hicks, Chief of Staff; Radcliff Weir, Adjutant General; James Duncan, Pittsburgh Division Marshal.

The procession formed on Water street, with the right resting on Smithfield. At a quarter before 12 o'clock it started in the following order:

Chief Marshal Jos. Scott and aids, preceded by the Eighteenth Regiment Band.

"Apprentice Boys" of '76, No. 12, L. I., numbering 125 men, with officers mounted.

Banner with Washington and Lincoln.

Six white horses and carriage with banner.

Sons of Joshua, No. 1, L. O. L., numbering seventy-five or eighty men, and preceded by the Crescent Cornet Band.

Pittsburgh True Blues, No. 20, numbering 60 men and preceded by the Reserve Silver Cornet Band.

Alton Lodge, No. 58, numbering 90 men and preceded by the Excelsior Drum Corps.

Allegheny True Blues, No. 29, numbering 100 men and headed by R. B. Robinson's brass band.

Four horse carriage, with banners.

Sons of William, No. 45, L. O. L., numbering 60 men, and headed by the Heflick Drum Corps.

Pittsburgh Purple Star, No. 46, L. O. L., numbering about eighty men, and following in the rear third of Allegheny.

Johnston's Purple Star, 66, L. O. L., ninety men, preceded by German Silver Cornet Band.

Malden City, 85, L. O. L., of the Seventeenth ward, thirty men, preceded by a drum corps.

Lodge No. 72, the South Side, about fifty men, preceded by a drum corps.

Sixteen men on horsback.

Twenty carriages.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route: Smithfield street to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Ross street, up Ross to Fifth, up Fifth to Pride, up Pride to Fulton, up Fulton to Wylie avenue, down Wylie to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, down Market to Fourth, down Fourth and over bridge to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, North avenue to Cedar, along Cedar to Ohio, up Ohio to Chestnut, down Chestnut and over bridge to Sixth, up Sixth to Liberty, where the column halted, and Nos. 13, 66 and 85 dismissed to their hall. The rest countermarched to Penn, down Penn to Tenth, up Tenth to Liberty, down Liberty to Wood and dismissed.

While the procession was not quite so large yesterday as on preceding parades, owing to the absence of the Allegheny lodges, still it was very creditable, the Pittsburgh lodges making a splendid display. Many of the lodges were headed by four and six horse carriages, from which banners were displayed. On the banner of Lodge No. 13 were inscribed the words "Truth, Liberty and Justice." In Lodge No. 50 two men carried a small support beautifully decorated with flowers and arrayed so as to represent the nations, America, England and Germany. On the support rested an open copy of the Bible, and on one side of it were written the words, "This is our motto." On the banner of Lodge No. 45 appeared the words, "Peace, Law and Order." On that of Lodge 46 were the words, "Pittsburgh Purple Star, Loyal Orange Lodge 56. Boyne, Eneskillen, Aughrim." On the other side was a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, and the words, "Our cause is good and firm we'll stand. In God we trust. This we will support—Peace, Law and Order." On one side of the banner of the Malden City Lodge was a representation of William III., with the words, "No Surrender," and on the other appeared the frigate "Dartmouth."

The carriages and buggies at the end of the procession were filled with ladies, embowered in wreaths, flowers and the bright hue of the order.

A squad of police had been detailed by the Mayor to accompany the procession to prevent trouble, but their services were not needed, the whole route having been passed over without a single interruption.

PROBING THE MURDER.

Wm. Thomann Yesterday Arraigned Before Mayor Phillips—Evidence of Unsatisfactory Business Relations Between Prisoner and Deceased.

A partial hearing was had yesterday morning before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, in the case of Wm Thomann, who is charged with having murdered August Coleman near the head of Federal street, on the 26th of last month The majority of the witnesses examined reiterated what has already been published in substance in these columns, concerning the nature of the wounds of Coleman and Thomann, and the circumstances and general appearance of the house when the neighbors entered it on the morning of the crime. The following testimony, given by Mrs. Ann Irving, serves to indicate the unsatisfactory business relations existing between the prisoner, Thomann, and the deceased. "Live right next door to the scene of the murder; last saw Coleman on the Sunday previous to the murder, he had borrowed a shovel and returned it; he told me that this had been the first shovel he had seen from them; that to-morrow their ice bill of $8 was due, and the next day the license would have to be paid, which was $10 more; I said to him that he would have to pay only part of it, but he replied that William refused to help pay any of the bills at all; he said that he had learned the trade of William, now, and meant to have the shop to himself; he said they did not get along very well; William, he said, had put no money into the business, and they would soon have to separate; I didn't ask him any questions about their trouble, for I thought William would have a different story to tell; never saw the men have any difficulty."

This testimony of Mrs. Irving's concerning Coleman's statements of Thomann's refusal to put money into their business was corroborated by Henry Ackley. In the fore part of May last Coleman had borrowed fifteen dollars from witness to buy an ice chest; said he would pay it back to me by the first of July; asked me not to let Thomann know of it, saying that he expected to have the shop to himself by that time; he expected to get money from the building association. At this point the prisoner expressed a desire to speak to the witness. Mayor Phillips asked the witness whether Thomann could not speak English. Witness replied that he could not; that he had talked to him in English often. The interpreter was directed to tell Thomann that he must speak in English. Thomann replied in German that he could not. Witness answered, "Yes, you can, you've talked to me in English many a time." The prisoner answered that he had heard witness say that he had loaned Coleman $15, and that it was not so. Ackley replied that it was true, but he (Thomann) had known it nothing about it. The prisoner, with some vehemence, said he could swear that it was not true. As he was not supposed to know anything about it no heed was paid to his assertions.

James Dickson testified to having heard, at 11:30 on the night of the murder, these words proceeding from the butchers' premises: "No you won't;" "I'll show you it" It seemed to be an English voice. Henry testified that he sold the prisoner a gallon of oil on the night before the murder. A number of additional witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from them. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Hunter, who conducted the case for the Commonwealth, and who said that a number of important witnesses were absent, the hearing was continued until Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The evidence adduced yesterday would hardly convict the prisoner of murder.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Eric Rolling Mill Company, bankrupt; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, discharge of liens, confirmed *nisi*.

A. O. Stadevant, bankrupt, Erie; petition of assignee for adjustment of liens presented, and the same referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, city; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate confirmed absolute.

J. R. Robinson, bankrupt, Mercer; petition of George P. Kron for payment of certain rent referred to Register Harper.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, city; assignee's report of sale of personal estate, subject to liens, confirmed absolute.

Ayers Lynch, bankrupt, city; rule to show cause why the order of sale of the 13th inst. should not be set aside, returnable the 14th inst.

J. W. Yost, bankrupt, Erie; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate confirmed absolute.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Greene county; discharged.

Wettach, Couch & Co., city; assignment on motion for injunction.

Peter Grace, bankrupt, Allegheny county, hearing on exceptions to Register's return.

German National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Jas. Crothers. On motion for petitioning creditors rule to show cause granted.

Court Brevities.

In the Eberhart case the defense opened yesterday and considerable testimony was taken, most of which was for the purpose of contradicting the witness Zimmerman, who testified that he had seen Eberhart married to the woman in Germany, who claimed to be his wife.

IN THE U. S. District Court yesterday, sitting in admiralty, in the case of C. B. Wishart vs. J. W. Clark, owner of the steamer Tiger, and J. W. Clarke and Daniel McAleer, owners of the Baltic, Thomas T. Wightman was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

JOHN STETTLER and William Swartham, convicted at May term, 1871, at Williamsport, of passing and having in their possession counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, the former for eighteen years and the latter for seven years, have been pardoned by the President.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Last Night's Meeting—Monthly Reports—Additions to the Sub List.

The Fire Commission held a regular meeting last night, President Wilson in the chair.

Secretary Case reported that the expenditures for June were $10,747.65.

The report of Chief White showed that during the month there were eighteen fires and alarms, with a total loss of $17,050. The principal fires were at Berger's bucket factory, loss $15,000, and the Standard Oil Works, loss $1,500.

Attention was called to the frequent trouble caused by the want of uniformity in hose couplings. The Committee on Apparatus was directed to remedy the evil.

Superintendent Fullwood reported that the Fire alarm telegraph had been seriously damaged by the recent storms, and the flags and decorations on the Fourth.

The report of the Committee on Complaints and Charges showed that since Chief White took charge a larger number of charges have been made and acted upon than during any previous month.

The plans for the new building for Engine Company No. 7, on Penn avenue, near Sixteenth street, were submitted and approved. The Committee on Buildings was instructed to advertise for proposals for the erection of the same. It will cost $6,000.

The following persons were admitted to the sub list: David Wilson, Samuel S. Mason H. B. Redpath, D. W. Jones, John O'Neil, George B. Robinson, James Green, John Mock, Hugh McSwiggen, Nicholas Murray, John M. Green, R. S. Beers, James W. Hughes, F. J. McMockin, James Dalzell, Augustin Messner, John Harris, James McCandless, Philip Smith, Wm. Carroll, Chas. Fritz, John Sill, H. Turbitt, T. T. McCoy and Albert Good.

The monthly bills were approved.

It was decided to place one of the old hose carriages upon Mr. Washington for the protection of that district until the new house is completed.

Adjourned until September 15th.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Stocks at Auction,

Friday evening, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Thomas & Stewart's Real Estate and Stock Sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

70 shares Allegheny Gas Company.

30 shares City National Bank, on account of whom it may concern.

10 shares German National Bank of Allegheny.

25 shares Allegheny National Bank.

13 shares Exchange National Bank.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

McDonald the Bookkeeper of the "Dispatch" Shoots His Wife and then Shoots Himself—Both Seriously Injured—No Probability of His Recovery.

One of the most determined attempts to commit murder and suicide, that has ever been made in this city, was made last evening between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, by William C. McDonald, bookkeeper at the *Dispatch* office. At the time stated McDonald visited the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Moore, who lives in a house on Liberty street, near the Duquesne Depot, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which he is employed, and without the slightest warning of his fiendish intentions, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at his wife, the ball entering the left breast, just over the heart. According to his statement, after firing at his wife her father struck him with a chair and knocked him down, which statement the father denies, but he was either knocked down or fell down and while lying on his back he fired three shots from the pistol, three of the balls taking effect in his left breast, in the immediate region of the heart and the other inflicting a slight wound on his forehead, above the left eye.

McDonald is an Irishman by birth, is about twenty-eight years of age, and has been married about two years. When sober he is industrious and gentlemanly in his behavior but when under the influence of liquor is but little, if any, above the most beastly of the brute creation, having on two or three different occasions been arrested and fined for an indecent exposure of person. Soon after he was married he went to house keeping in Allegheny City, but before the first year of his married life had passed he took to drinking and neglecting his family and his wife went home to live with Mr. and Mrs. Moore. The separation of this city, of which he was thought to be a consistent member, up until last evening, when it was quite evident from his conduct that he had been drinking.

On arriving at the residence of his father-in-law he found his wife, her mother and a neighbor lady sitting in the yard in front of the house, and Mr. Moore was inside of the house. McDonald opened the gate, stepped and taking his wife by the hand he started to walk with her toward the house, but before he reached the door, Mr. Moore came out and asked him why he came there, saying, "You know you are not wanted here, and if it was you I would not stand." At this moment Mrs. McDonald attempted to withdraw her hand from his grasp, when he drew the pistol and fired with the result above stated.

The police were attracted to the place by the shots and the screaming of the women, and McDonald was taken in charge and removed to the Central Station and Dr. Hamilton summoned, who, after examining the wounds, said that they were not necessarily fatal, and that with proper treatment the man would recover. McDonald did not concur in this belief. He said that he had intended to kill himself last night but that he would die. Although very weak he was fully conscious of what he had done and of his condition, and appeared to know all his friends who visited him and bid them all good bye as they left him. A reporter of the morning papers called on him and he held out his hand to shake hands, bid him good bye and said, "Don't make much of this."

At the instance of Dr. Hamilton, Mc-Donald was removed to the West Penn Hospital in the Twelfth ward.

Dr. Lemoyne was called to see Mrs. McDonald, and after an examination of the wound was of the opinion that she would recover, which fully corroborates the statement of McDonald, who said he "was glad of it," but that he would never see her again. He appeared to be strongly impressed with the idea that he was going to die, and from appearances at half-past eleven o'clock those who saw him were inclined to adopt his view of the matter.

It is not known, and it is the belief of those who know the man that none existed for the rash act, other than being separated from his wife, as he was never known to make an assault, or a complaint against her, and she has always borne a good character. She was about twenty-two years of age, of fine personal appearance, and is said was very much attached to her husband, notwithstanding his repeated neglect and bad treatment of her.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Weekly Meeting Yesterday—Cases of Cruelty Reported—Profits of the Late Concert.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Humane Society, which was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms on Penn avenue, Superintendent Street reported, among many other matters, that he is trying to have the horses used in drawing streetcars changed each trip, and the speed at which they are driven decreased during the continuance of the exceedingly warm weather. Superintendent Street also reported having informed Mr. Street that he had found the change to be a relief, and that he proposed to persist in it while the thermometer remains at its present altitude.

On Saturday last a colored man named Henry drove his horse over the embankment at the Point. The animal broke one of its legs. Not being a very valuable equine, its owner doubtless thought it hardly worth while to give it any attention, so he let it lie there in pain and agony until Monday, when it died. An officer with a warrant is now searching for Henry, in order to give him a chance to explain why he didn't kill the horse immediately after the accident, and thereby relieve himself of a consequent charge of cruelty. Another instance of inhumanity reported to the Society this week was the confinement for several weeks of a cow in a shed near Mercy Hospital. It had been given no exercise and was not furnished with an adequate supply of food. Agent Dean was started out to investigate the case, but the owner of the animal, hearing of the movement of the Society, had it taken away, thus saving himself from prosecution.

Mesars. A. G. Wister and Max Schamberg, who were instrumental in getting the German Military Band to give a concert for the benefit of the Society, submitted an account showing that the receipts were $2388 and that the expenditures $2241.50, leaving as the net profits $63.90, which amount was turned over to the Society. "The GAZETTE, *Leader, Chronicle, Telegraph, Post, Commercial, Freiheits Freund* and *Volksblatt* generously supported the enterprise by bringing it before the public free of charge. Thanks are due to the Honorable Mayor McCarthy and Phillips for their kind endorsement of the undertaking. The managers regret the fact that it their duty to account for the seeming pecuniary failure; the German Orchestra realized at each of their own two concerts at the Germania Garden from $600 to $700, and we consider it very liberal of them to have played for $200. The small receipts are due to the political meeting held in the Opera House on Saturday evening and to the rain on Saturday afternoon. The managers regret the disappointment, yet feel that the noble objects of the Humane Society were again brought officially and more prominently than ever before the public, and in this light look at the result as a success."

The report was received and filed and a vote of thanks for their services was tendered to both Max. Schamberg, Esq., and Mr. G. W. Hammer.

Answer to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical" in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—no wide took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen her lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnessed to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.
Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb 24, 1875.

A man should have but one fond wife—But one true friend to bless his life, And cheer him in the hour of death; But tooth-wash to purge his breath And clean his teeth—and this last want Is well supplied in SOZODONT.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

HOMŒOPATHIC.
Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Removal.

J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers (late of No. 68 Fifth avenue), have removed to No. 93 Market street, the store room of John Stevenson, deceased.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Fruit Jars and Jelly Jumblers.

Something entirely new in the above line at J. P. SMITH, SON & Co's
No. 189 Liberty street.

BREVITIES.

Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

An unknown man was killed by the cars near Economy on Tuesday.

The wind at Tarentum on Monday blew down a saw mill and a lot of fruit trees.

The Alleghenys and Covington Stars play again at Union Park this afternoon.

The Humane Society realized $63 from the concert of the German Military Band.

The Allegheny Street Committee failed to meet last evening, owing to the want of a quorum.

Twenty car loads of granite have arrived from Somerset for the paving of Diamond market square.

The fifth annual picnic of St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band will be given today at Glenwood grove.

The washing away of a fill on the Pan Handle railroad Tuesday night delayed the trains from ten to twelve hours.

There was "Boyne Water" in the air yesterday, and a considerable quantity of "ice water straight" went another direction.

A party of Mormons from Sweden, Norway, England and Scotland, numbering about 600 passed through the city yesterday for Salt Lake.

The temperature was from ten to twelve degrees lower yesterday than it has been since Saturday. The highest point reached yesterday was 89.

Early yesterday morning a lot of lead pipe was stolen from the yard in the rear of the Two Orphans saloon, on West Diamond street, Allegheny.

An oil tank near Millerstown, containing 24,175 barrels of oil, the property of R. S. Waring, of this city, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Trumpe, the woman who was drowned at Glendale, Tuesday. Verdict of accidental drowning.

There has been no change in the style of horse bonnets for the past two seasons, horses don't attend church, however, and are doubtless content to wear old fashioned bonnets.

The Allegheny Market Committee met last evening and approved bills to the extent of $25. It was decided to ask Councils to transfer $175 to their appropriation from the Contingent Fund.

Mary Coleman, aged about four years, tumbled over a pile of bricks at Dilbridge & Co.'s glass-house, Washington street, yesterday afternoon, cutting a deep gash which cut the artery of the left arm at the wrist, causing the blood to flow copiously. Dr. Shaw, of Wylie avenue, attended him.

The residents of a portion of the Twenty-fourth ward are making considerable complaint against the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Street Railway Company for burying its defunct horses below the stables on Thirteenth street, some of the citizens alleging that said burial ground is too near their doors.

Thomas Alston, a carpenter in the employ of J. C. Patterson & Co., of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon inflicted a severe wound in one of his legs while working at a house on Ridge avenue. He was engaged cutting a large piece of wood with a hatchet, when the implement glanced off and struck his leg near the knee.

W. A. Springer, of Findley township, had a narrow escape from death on Tuesday. He was driving a mowing machine, when his horses becoming frightened threw him from his seat. He was pulled back of the lines and was dragged some distance, until he found it impossible to stop them, and they ran until they had upset the mower several times and broken the tongue.

The Christian Temperance Alliance yesterday inaugurated their lemonade project, and at four different points in the city they established green barrels, on which were inscribed, "Ice Cold Lemonade, 1 cent per glass." They contained nothing but ice water, however, and that was given away, but to-day they will put lemon and sugar in the ice water, and sell it at the figure above mentioned.

At Youngstown, Ohio, on Monday, Chas. W. Hull met on the street Mr. Blassett, city editor of the *Independent Tribune*, drew a revolver and threatened to demolish his intellectual department, all because Hassett had exploded a charge thrumped up by Hull against Governor Hayes. The reporter locked catalogue in the iron mouth of the weapon, then quietly took hold of Hull and held him until his friends came and marched him off to bed. The reporter didn't want to hurt him.

Mr. John McKee, of Pittsburgh, and who writes a great deal for journals of that city, paid us a hasty visit on Monday. He is direct from Wheeling, "hoofing" it a portion of the way through. After "striking" us for twenty-five cents, he started out to "hire a hall," so that he could lecture and get money enough to go home. Mr. Mc. could not procure a room to lecture in, so he struck a bee-line for Rochester, where he had seventy-five miles of a walk ahead of him on P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. If time had permitted, he would have written Beaver up.—*Beaver Times.*

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. D. Sands will preach in the U. P. church of Beaver next Sunday morning and evening.

Miss H. M. Mulhattan, Principal of the Beaver Union School, is spending her vacation at her home in Allegheny.

The Hon. John McKee, poet laureate, is at Baden. Strange to relate he is with out his usual quantity of collar and necktie.

At a meeting of the Enterprise Improvement Company, held yesterday, Mr Henry Smith, the efficient Secretary, was presented with a valuable and handsome watch chain.

Rev. J. S. MacConnell, of the Emsworth Presbyterian church, is at Toronto attending the convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces.

Eagle Shoe Store.

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Go Early in the Day.

So great is the rush of ladies to the closing out sale of A. W. Erwin, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny, that with an increased clerical force it becomes a difficult matter to accomodate all with the amount of goods they desire, that it is mostly requested of those who yet desire to avail themselves of the unusual bargains offered, to come as early in the day as possible, so as to avoid the crowd during the closing hours of the day. Many of those who have been there and made heavy purchases at the first visit have gone a second and third time, so loth are they to permit the sale to close without first securing the greatest possible amount of goods, which by reason of their low price render this the greatest opportunity for bargains ever offered.

172 and 174 Federal street.

Eagle Shoe Store.

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

RAVAGES OF THE FLOOD.

Further Particulars—Overwhelming Ascendancy of the Boreas Element—Two Villages Enveloped—Destruction of Property at Glendale, Emsworth, &c.

The late thunder storm which committed so many ravages along the route of the Fort Wayne road, proved most destructive at Glendale and Emsworth. In the latter village the depth of the water reached five feet; in many cases furniture was seen floating about in all directions; numerous small buildings were washed down the hill sides into the valley, and the struggles of the citizens for the safety of themselves and one another was truly heroic. The greatest scene of disaster was the railway culvert which was swept away by the dashes of the torrent. Here the C. & P. express train had a narrow escape, the bridge having tottered to the depths below just as the train succeeded in effecting a safe passage. Several succeeding trains were delayed, some of which returned, but the work of restoring has been vigorously prosecuted, and traffic is now going on as usual.

At Glendale the loss of property was considerably greater, and the storm fully as violent. Rumors were afloat that several lives were lost, but only one has yet been confirmed—that of Mrs. Tramp, the wife of Tramp, a railroad laborer, under the circumstances reported in yesterday's issue.

At Glendale a yeoman named Hines, having left his horse and wagon for the purpose of escaping the impending danger, saw both horse and vehicle overwhelmed by the freshet, and the animal was drowned.

Jacob Bassler and J. M. Graham, carpenters, had their shops and